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LAW ON ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL CHANGES

Sofia DURZHAVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 30 Sep 83 pp 969-970

[Ukase No. 2932 of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic on Administrative and Territorial Changes in the Country, issued in Sofia on 27 September 1983, signed by chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, T. Zhivkov, and secretary of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, N. Manolov]

[Text] The State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the basis of article 93, section 25, of the Constitution of the Bulgarian People's Republic, article 6 of the Law on People's Councils, and article 9, paragraph 1, of the Ukase on Names, herewith issues the following

UKASE No. 2932
ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND TERRITORIAL CHANGES IN THE COUNTRY

Article 1. Creates new obshtinas and rayons and fixes their seats and the cities and villages that are included in them, as follows:

Blagoevgrad Okrug

1. Kolarovo Obshtina with its seat in the village of Kolarovo. Kolarovo Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Kolarovo, the village of Belasitsa, the village of Samuilovo, the village of Kamena, the village of Yavornitsa, the village of Klyuch, the village of Skrut, the village of Gabrene and the m. [makhala; hamlet] of Samuilova Krepost [Samuel's Fortress], which shall be detached from Petrich Obshtina.

2. Melnik Obshtina with its seat in the city of Melnik. Melnik Obshtina shall include in its constituency the city of Melnik, the village of Gorna Sushitsa, the village of Doleni, the village of Kashina, the village of Kurlanovo, the village of Lyubovishte, the village of Lyubovka, the village of Rozhen and the village of Sugarevo, which shall be detached from Sandanski Obshtina.

Varna Okrug

1. Avren Obshtina with its seat in the village of Avren. Avren Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Avren, the village of Sindel, the

village of Dubravino, the village of Trustikovo, the village of Sultantsi, the village of Padina, the village of Benkovski, the village of Bliznatsi, the village of Bolyartsi, the village of Dobri Dol, the village of Kitka, the village of Krusha, the village of Priseltsi, the village of Ravna Gora, the village of Zdravets, the village of Kazashka Reka, the village of Sadovo and the village of Yunak, which shall be detached from the Fourth "Asparukhovo" Rayon of Varna Obshtina.

Kyustendil Okrug

4. Sapareva Banya Obshtina with its seat in the city of Sapareva Banya. Sapareva Banya Obshtina shall include in its constituency the city of Sapareva Banya, the village of Ovchartsi and the village of Resilovo, which shall be detached from Stanke Dimitrov Obshtina.

Pazardzhik Okrug

5. Lesichevo Obshtina with its seat in the village of Lesichevo. Lesichevo Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Lesichevo, the village of Tserovo, the village of Kalugerovo, the village of Borimechkovo, the village of Pamidovo, which shall be detached from Septemvri Obshtina, and the village of Shturkovo and the village of Dinkata, which shall be detached from Pazardzhik Obshtina.

Pernik Okrug

6. Kovachevtsi Obshtina with its seat in the village of Kovachevtsi. Kovachevtsi Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Egulnitsa, the village of Kalishte, the village of Kosacha, the village of Kovachevtsi, the village of Lobosh, the village of Rakilovtsi, the village of Svetlya and the village of Slatino, which shall be detached from Radomir Obshtina.

Plovdiv Okrug

7. The Sixth "Trakiya" [Thrace] Rayon with its seat in the city of Plovdiv in Plovdiv Obshtina. Trakiya Rayon shall include in its constituency the Trakiya Housing Complex, which shall be detached from the Fourth "Dimitur Blagoev" Rayon, with the following boundaries: Lilyana Dimitrova Boulevard, Osvobozhdenie [Liberation] Boulevard, Rodopi [Rhodopes] Boulevard, Mendeleev Street, Asenovgrad Highway, the southern city-plan boundary and the Plovdiv-Burgas railroad line.

8. Topolo Obshtina with its seat in the village of Topolo. Topolo Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Bor, the village of Vrata, the village of Gornoslav, the village of Lenovo, the village of Dolnoslav, the village of Dobrostan, the village of Izvorovo, the village of Mostovo, the village of Novakovo, the village of Sini Vrukh, the village of Topolovo, the village of Tri Mogili, the village of Oreshets and the village of Uzunovo, which shall be detached from Asenovgrad Obshtina.

Capital City People's Council

9. The 12th "Iskur" Rayon with its seat in the city of Sofia in Stolitsa [Capital 'City] Obshtina. Iskur Rayon shall include in its constituency the "Druzhba" [Friendship] Housing Complex and the Iskur Railroad Station Industrial Zone, which shall be detached from the Fifth "Vasil Levski" Rayon, with the following boundaries: southern boundary of the airport complex and the continuation thereof to Okolovrustniya Put [Ring Road], along Okolovrustniya Put to Lenin Boulevard, along Lenin Boulevard to the sentry box, along the present boundary between Lenin Rayon and Vasil Levski Rayon, and along Ho Chi Minh Boulevard and Festivalen [Festival] Boulevard to the airport complex.

Khaskovo Okrug

10. Mineralni Bani [Mineral Baths] Obshtina with its seat in the village of Mineralni Bani. Mineralni Bani Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Mineralni Bani, the village of Angel Voyvoda [Angel the Voivode], the village of Boyan Botevo, the village of Bryastovo, the village of Vinevo, the village of Karamantsi, the village of Kolets, the village of Sirakovo, the village of Spakhievo, the village of Susam, the village of Surnitsa and the village of Tatarevo, which shall be detached from Khaskovo Obshtina.

11. Stambolovo Obshtina with its seat in the village of Stambolovo. Stambolovo Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Stambolovo, the village of Balkan, the village of Byal Kladenets, the village of Vodentsi, the village of Voyvodenets, the village of Gledka, the village of Golobradovo, the village of Golyam Izvor, the village of Dolno Botevo, the village of Dolno Pole, the village of Dolno Cherkovishte, the village of Zhulti Bryag, the village of Zimovina, the village of Kladenets, the village of Kraleva, the village of Lyaskovets, the village of Madzhari, the village of Maluk Izvor, the village of Popovets, the village of Pchelari, the village of Putnikovo, the village of Rabovo, the village of Svetoslav, the village of Silen, the village of Tunkovo and the village of Tsareva Polyana, which shall be detached from Khaskovo Obshtina.

Shumen Okrug

12. Ivanski Obshtina with its seat in the village of Ivanski. Ivanski Obshtina shall include in its constituency the village of Ivanski, the village of Blagovo, the village of Vasil Drumev, the village of Vetrishte, the village of Vekhtovo, the village of Dibich, the village of Drumevo, the village of Iliya Bluskovo, the village of Kladenets, the village of Kostena Reka, the village of Ovcharovo and the village of Radko Dimitriev, which shall be detached from Shumen Obshtina.

Article 2. Terminates Gaber Obshtina and attaches the cities and villages included therein to Dragoman Obshtina, Sofia Okrug.

Article 3. Creates mayoralties in wards of cities and villages, as follows:

1. In the Startsevo Ward in the Sixth Kirovo Rayon of the Capital City People's Council;
2. In the Gorna Banya Ward in the Sixth Kirkovo Rayon of the Capital City People's Council;
3. In the Verdikal Ward of the city of Bankya in the Ninth Bankya Rayon of the Capital City People's Council;
4. In the Vinitsa Ward of the city of Varna in the Fourth Rayon of Varna Obshtina;
5. In the Etura Ward of the city of Gabrovo in Gabrovo Obshtina;
6. In the Divdyadovo Ward of the city of Shumen of Shumen Obshtina.

Article 4. Makes the following administrative-territorial changes:

Pazardzhik Okrug

1. Recognizes the resort conurbation of Yundola in Velingrad Obshtina as a village by the name of Yundola in the same obshtina.

Smolyan Okrug

2. Detaches the Tunka Bara Ward from the village of Verlino (Nedelino Obshtina) and recognizes it as a village by the name of Tunka Bara in the same obshtina.
3. Detaches the Burevo Ward from the village of Sredets (Nedelino Obshtina) and recognizes it as a village by the name of Burevo in the same obshtina.
4. Deletes the industrial conurbation of Laykov Chukar from the register of cities and villages and from the constituency of Zlatograd Obshtina and attaches the territory thereof to the village of Fabrika in the same obshtina.
5. Deletes the hamlet of Kokora from the register of cities and villages and from the constituency of Rudozem Obshtina and attaches the territory thereof to the village of Chepintsi in the same obshtina.
6. Deletes the hamlet of Chiflika from the register of cities and villages and from the constituency of Bansko Obshtina and attaches the territory thereof to the village of Sturnitsa in the same obshtina.
7. Deletes the hamlet of Kanara from the register of cities and villages and from the constituency of Bansko Obshtina and attaches the territory thereof to the village of Slivka in the same obshtina.
8. Detaches the hamlet of Presoka from the village of Startsevo and the hamlet of Chitakovi Kolibi from the city of Zlatograd (Zlatograd Obshtina) and recognizes them as a village by the name of Presoka in the same obshtina.

9. Detaches the Zdravets Ward from the village of Dzhurkovo (Luka Obshtina) and recognizes it as a village by the name of Zdravets in the same obshtina.

10. Recognizes the hamlet of Dryanka of Bansko Obshtina as a village by the name of Dryanka in the same obshtina.

Blagoevgrad Okrug

11. Detaches the Palatnik Ward from the village of Kuz'ovo (Belitsa Obshtina) and recognizes it as a village by the name of Palatnik.

Stara Zagora Okrug

12. Deletes the village of Malka Detelina from the register of cities and villages and from the constituency of Radnevo Obshtina and attaches the territory thereof to the village of Troyanovo.

Capital City People's Council

13. Detaches the housing wards east of the Slatina River, north of Stoyan Popov and Letostruy Streets along the northwestern boundary of the airport complex from the Fifth "Vasil Levski" Rayon, and the territory southeast of Chepintsi Highway, south of Stari Iskur River, east of Okolovrustniya Put and of the village of Lokorsko from the Seventh "Ninth of September" Rayon, and attaches them to the Eighth Kremikovtsi Rayon of Capital City Obshtina.

Article 5. Transfers the seats of the following obshtinas:

1. Golyamo Kamenyane Obshtina, to the village of Avren (Kurdzhali Okrug) with the name of Avren Obshtina;

2. Gyueshevo Obshtina, to the village of Gurlyano (Kyustendil Okrug) with the name of Gurlyano Obshtina.

Article 6. Changes the name of the village of Chavdaritsa of Dospat Obshtina (Smolyan Okrug) to the village of Chavdar in the same obshtina.

Article 7. Entrusts the executive committees of the obshtina and rayon people's councils, respectively, in the following obshtinas--Petrich, Sandanski, Stanke Dimitrov, Asenovgrad, Radomir, Septemvri, Shumen and Khaskovo, and the following rayons--Asparukhovo of the city of Varna, Dimitur Blagoev of the city of Plovdiv and Vasil Levski of the city of Sofia, with executing the functions of temporary executive committees in the obshtinas and rayons detached from them and newly created by this ukase until the election of executive committees of people's councils, which will be elected in the elections of 4 December 1983.

Final Provisions

§1. This ukase shall enter into force with effect from the date of its publication in DURZHAVEN VESTNIK.

§2. The execution of the ukase is entrusted to the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Issued in Sofia on 27 September 1983 and authenticated with the state seal.

6474
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DETAILS OF ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH GDR

AU141737 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Sofia, 14 Oct (BTA)--The 20th session of the Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission between Bulgaria and the GDR ended. Today both of the commission's chairmen, Mr Andrey Lukyanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Mr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and minister on the questions related to science and technology, signed a protocol on the session's work.

The commission approved the joint initiatives for the materialization of the "basic guidelines for extending and deepening the economic and techno-scientific cooperation and for further developing the socialist integration between Bulgaria and the GDR in the period up to 1990 and after that," signed on 22 June 1983 in Berlin by Mr Todor Zhivkov, and by Mr Erich Honecker.

A decision was taken for the spheres of cooperation which have been developed until now and efficient for both countries for the 1981-1985 period to be added by new ones for the 1986-1990 period. The development of cooperation and specialization in the manufacture of the electronic engineering, and robot-making, the mechanical engineering (including the heavy mechanical engineering), the electrotechnical engineering, chemistry, etc, will continue. Special importance will be attached to those manufacturers which will allow for a joint appearance on third markets and for lessening the dependence on the import from nonsocialist countries.

There were reported the positive results of the techno-scientific cooperation which is aimed at higher productivity and efficiency of labour and at better utilization of the raw and other materials.

The growth of the trade between the two countries was noted--according to the annual protocol in 1983 it will exceed by 11 percent the level of that in 1982. It was stressed that at the Plovdiv and Leipzig Fairs there were reached agreements in advance for more than 50 percent of the trade in both directions for 1984.

Today Mr Herbert Weiz was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the council of ministers.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TRADE UNION VISITOR--Petur Dyulgerov, chairman of the Bulgarian Central Council of Trade Unions, has received Zoya Minayeva, chairman of the Soviet Communications Workers Trade Union. During the talks they expressed satisfaction with the development of ties between the trade unions of the two countries. [Text] [AU131915 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 83]

YAR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Sofia, 19 Oct (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, gave a high assessment to the foreign policy of the Arab Republic of Yemen, aimed at asserting the principles of peaceful coexistence, aimed at opposing the aggressive policy of world imperialism and Zionism, aimed at strengthening the Arab unity and the unity of the countries of the non-aligned. Today while accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassador of the Arab Republic of Yemen here, Mr Abdo Osman Mohammed [spelling as received], Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed agreement with the wish as expressed by the president 'Ali Abdallah Salih, for the development of relations between the two countries. "The establishment of contacts on all levels coincides with the striving of our peoples towards friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation," he stressed. [Text] [AU191936 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 19 Oct 83]

BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Sofia, 19 Oct (BTA)--Today the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the newly-appointed ambassador of Bangladesh here, Mr Mahbubul Haq, who presented to him his credentials. The Bulgarian leader expressed his conviction that the relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Bangladesh will continue to strengthen in the best interests of the two peoples and the cause of world peace and international cooperation. Common anxiety was expressed over the sharp worsening of the international situation, over the unprecedented arms race and the need was stressed for creating conditions for lasting peace and security for the all-round development of all countries. [Text] [AU191937 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 19 Oct 83]

MAURITANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Sofia, 19 Oct (BTA)--With sincere feelings of sympathy Bulgaria is following the indefatigable efforts made by the Mauritanian Government and the whole people to overcome the difficulties currently facing the country, said the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, while receiving the credentials of the

newly-appointed ambassador of Mauritania here, Mr Jehdi Uld Sid'ahmed [spelling as received]. The Bulgarian leader spoke in favour of the further expansion of the links of cooperation between the two countries. He said that Bulgaria has repeatedly expressed her concern in connection with the persistent West-Sahara conflict, which is a hot bed of international tension and is detrimental to all the countries in the region. We stand for the settlement of this conflict through peaceful negotiations, while respecting the right of the people from this territory to self-determination as it is laid down in the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization for African Unity, said Mr Todor Zhivkov. The Mauritanian ambassador also stressed the good prospects lying ahead of the ties between the two countries. [Text] [AU191953 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 19 Oct 83]

DELEGATION'S RETURN FROM MOSCOW--The delegation of the Committee for Labor and Social Works, led by its chairman Georgi Egeniev, has returned home from Moscow. During its visit there, the delegation had meetings and talks with the Soviet State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. The possibilities for expanding and deepening the cooperation between the state organs of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were discussed. [Text] [AU172038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 12 Oct 83]

BALEV, STANISHEV AT RECEPTION--Muhammad Haydarah Hasdus, PDRY ambassador to Bulgaria, has given a big reception at the Sofia Vip Hotel on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the 14 October revolution. Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as members of the State Council and the government, chiefs of public, political and mass organizations, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army, chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria attended the cordial and friendly reception. [Text] [AU172038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Oct 83]

CONTRACTS AT BUCHAREST FAIR--Bucharest, 13 Oct (BTA correspondent)--The Bulgarian foreign trade organizations struck 70 million rubles worth [of] deals with their Romanian partners at this year's Bucharest International Fair. The two sides will exchange additionally considerable quantities of handling and hoisting machines and installations, computer equipment, electrical engineering products, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. The Bulgarian representatives signed contracts at the fair with firms from the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Australia and other countries. [Text] [AU172038 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 13 Oct 83]

AIRLINE TALKS WITH ITALY--Sofia, 13 Oct (BTA)--On the 15th anniversary of the opening of a regular air line between Bulgaria and Italy, an Italian delegation is visiting Bulgaria. On the delegation are representatives of business circles, of the Italian Airline Company of "ALITALIA," of the travel agencies of "David Viaggi," "Columbia," "Conte Viaggi" and other travel organizations, and also journalists from "UNITA" and "IL POPOLO." Today Mr Emil Velchev, deputy director general of the "BALKAN" Bulgarian Civil Aviation, had a meeting with the Italian guests. [Excerpt] [AU172038 Sofia BTA in English 1644 GMT 13 Oct 83]

ZHIVKOV LECTURES AT ACADEMY--Comrade Todor Zhivkov has read to the students and faculty of the BCP Central Committee Social Sciences and Social Administration the second part of his series of lectures devoted to the problems and tasks of constructing developed socialism in Bulgaria. The lectures summarized the theoretical postulates and practical approaches worked out by our party at its 12th congress and in the period afterwards. The lectures, which were heard with special interest and attention, opened the party academic year. [Text] [AU171634 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 17 Oct 83]

CSO: 2200/14

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES FOR TRAINING ECONOMISTS, ENGINEERS

East Berlin DAS HOCHSCHULWESEN in German Vol 31 No 9 Sep 83 (signed to press 11 Jul 83) pp 251-256

[Resolution by the SED's CC politburo, 28 Jun 83, and by the GDR Council of Ministers, 7 Jul 83: "Program for Structuring the Initial and Continuing Training of Engineers and Economists in the German Democratic Republic"]

[Text] 1. Main Trends for the Long-term Economic and Scientific-technical Development as the Basis for Further Structuring the Initial and Continuing Training of Engineers and Economists in the GDR

In the developed socialist society, and under the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution, qualitative changes are taking place in the material-technical base of production and its organization and in the place and function of man within the labor process and, thus, in the character of work. Closer interactions are developing between science, technology and production, and so are fundamental changes in the technical-economic elements of the production processes, particularly through the growing degree of automation in technical production preparation, production and production controls and through the introduction of automated systems for production planning and management.

These objective, qualitatively new features, accounted for by the party's economic strategy, are going to have a profound influence on the activities of engineers and economists and provide growing opportunities for combining the accomplishments of the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of socialism. That development is marked above all by the following main tendencies:

--The combines are developing dynamically into the basic management and planning units in industry, construction, transportation and telecommunication in creating the economic prerequisites for intensively expanded reproduction, using the qualitative growth factors more and more effectively, combining organically production and sales, including foreign trade activity, and leading the production process to higher levels of refining.

--The development of world-marketable products, their manufacture in line with up-to-date technologies and their utilization that will yield high economic results increasingly require an intensive application of new data from basic research in mathematics and the natural sciences, the social sciences and engineering theory. Time frames are reduced between gaining new scientific-technical conceptions and bringing them to realization in production.

--Scientific-technical progress offers the working people new opportunities for further improving their working and living conditions as well as more substantial labor tasks.

--Continuing the high rate of development and the broad application of micro-electronics in the economy and a massive use of industrial robots are greatly going to accelerate automation and lend qualitatively new features to the material-technical base of the economy.

--Penetrating technological changes are going to take place in the 1980's and 1990's. There is a need to develop more low-waste technologies and integrated production cycles. Biotechnical methods will become much more important. Together with boosting labor productivity that will provide new opportunities for an economic growth that economizes on resources.

--The energy source structure development of the economy calls for new technical and technological solutions for making primary energy available at the necessary scope, minimizing losses in energy conversion, greatly reducing specific energy consumption, tapping unconventional energy sources and using secondary energies to a maximum.

--An extensive extraction and rational utilization of domestic raw material resources, the development and production of highly refined semifabrics, a maximal utilization of waste products and secondary raw materials and the implementation of a high materials economy significantly affect the development of our economic structure and are going to reduce economic expenditures.

--The GDR is going to contribute a still higher share of scientific-technical and material achievements to enhancing the socialist countries' defense capacity and boosting the fighting strength and combat readiness of the armed forces.

2. General Objectives for the Further Development of the Initial and Continuing Training of Engineers and Economists

Solving our economic tasks calls for engineers and economists with a fine Marxist-Leninist and technical education who are willing and able aggressively to represent SED policy and creatively to implement the party and government resolutions under any conditions.

Engineering and economic science studies are going to be further developed in view of the engineers' and economists' position of responsibility. The substantive, methodological and organizational changes in the studies that go with it will create prerequisites for a higher quality and effectiveness of training and education and for the instruction and study in the whole field of the GDR's university and technical school affairs.

In implementation of the SED [Socialist Union Party] Central Committee Politburo resolution on the tasks of the universities and colleges in the developed socialist society, of 18 March 1980, the following is to be accomplished in the initial and continuing training of engineers and economists:

The engineering sciences call for deepening basic training in mathematics, the natural and the technical sciences and for a theoretical foundation and relevant structuring of technical studies in close cooperation with the combines. Training in design, project planning and technology will be linked more closely with the industrial, economic and labor organizational bases and effects of engineering science work and the production management and organization tasks with an eye to increasing automation. The new insights and experiences resulting

from the development and broad application of new fields of science, technique and technology such as automation techniques, microelectronics, robot technology, biotechnology, computer-aided design, project planning and technology, and others, are to be more systematically integrated with engineering studies. By these training developments in the engineering sciences, the graduates' abilities to engage in creative interdisciplinary work are to be developed, and more substance is to be given to the readiness always to encourage the working people's creativity as an essential prerequisite for speeding up our scientific-technical progress.

The relevance of training is to be ensured in particular by still more closely combining research with instruction and by directly including the combines' engineering tasks in instructions.

Economic science studies are to provide the students with better skills in effectively participating in the analysis and solution of newly ripened problems and in coping with their tasks with a high sense of responsibility, in scientifically penetrating ever more deeply the processes of our intensively expanded reproduction and accelerating their implementation in the practical field.

The long-term content of economic science training was set down in the party's economic strategy. Through skilled Marxist-Leninist training, especially the training in the political economy, an ideologically sound aggressive position is acquired on our necessary economic performance growth.

We must more profoundly, relevantly and systematically relate the tasks resulting from increasing efficiency throughout, from the combines' greater economic responsibility, and from the increasing foreign economy linkage with the CEMA countries and the developing socialist economic integration to economic science, especially industrial management, training.

Through being thoroughly instructed in and acquiring the substance of the economic laws and categories and the conditions under which they function and can be exploited graduates are to be enabled to make an effective contribution to the implementation of the party's economic and social policy and to an ideological and economic policy confrontation with the adversary.

We must further shape in relevant terms the economists' knowledge in the technical-technological field and their skill in applying modern means and methods in management, planning, organization, control and analysis of social production.

3. Fundamental Consequences and Practical Changes in the Initial and Continuing Training of Engineers and Economists in the GDR

Based on the practical and theoretical level and the differentiations attained in the training of engineers and economists in the GDR, on the perceptible developmental trends in the economy, in science and technology, and on the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries and the outcome of training in developed capitalist states, the training thus far of graduate engineers and engineers, graduate economists and economists in the GDR is combined in a differentiated college training with two basic profiles each differing in the content, range and method of training.

The training in accordance with these two basic profiles intends to prepare the future engineers and economists in a more target-directed manner for their scientific and economic tasks through basic training in the social sciences, mathematics, the natural sciences, and economic and technical-technological sciences that is differentiated substantively and sequentially and through specialized training more strongly oriented to their future job assignments.

Such training, properly structured in theory and practice, can better prepare the graduates in both basic profiles for creative individual and collective work, more comprehensively ensure the requisite depth and breadth of basic and specialized training, more securely develop skills and abilities for their future job assignments, make more of the students' individual inclinations and gifts, and establish the foundations for their later development into socialist managers.

The further organization of studies and reaching for a high theoretical and practical level of instruction for the initial and continuing training for engineers and economists make growing demands on the teaching staffs in universities and colleges. Through close cooperation between colleges and combines we have to prepare in the years ahead more scientists and engineers from industry, construction, transportation and telecommunication skilled in the communist education of the students and tried and tested by their work on their jobs for activities as college teachers, with gifted young scientists in the colleges assuming ambitious tasks and responsible functions in the combines and enterprises.

3.1 The Future Structure of Engineer Training

College training for engineers, differentiated in content and time, is done in accordance with the different fields of assignment and requirements in R&D, design, technology and production through combining college training and a systematic continuing education on the job.

For both types of engineering students, solid streamlined basic studies are the beginning of their training. Then, in conformity with the social requirements, technical skills and personal interests of the student, come the specialized courses which in specific terms carry on the basic training, deepen it, and provide a technical training in line with the occupational goal.

The development of science, technology and production in the GDR calls for more and more engineers who, in fulfilment of developing social requirements and relying on up-to-date knowledge in modern science, can creatively elaborate original technical and technological solutions and convert them into products and technologies through effective production organization. Their education and training must prepare them for interdisciplinary cooperation with natural scientists, mathematicians and social scientists.

Experiences from GDR engineering training thus far must thoroughly be taken into account while shaping studies in accordance with the two new basic profiles. The participation by industry in the substance of engineering training must be ensured, through the unity of research, instruction and industrial practice, by means of intensive all-round relations between combines and colleges.

The training in terms of the first basic profile must above all take account of the growing demands made on the engineers for the development and manufacture of new products in accordance with most up-to-date technologies and procedures. They must be enabled to put into effect the main trends in the economic strategy through new technical and technological solutions such as the development and application of microelectronics, the shaping of progressive technologies and production automation, the enhanced refining of energy sources, raw materials and semifabricates, and the use of secondary raw materials and waste products. Engineering students in this basic profile get training in mathematics, the natural sciences and theoretic engineering that is all-inclusive and on a high theoretical level and provides them with the most up-to-date science data.

This technical training, in the unity of design and technology, provides them with sound knowledge about product development and manufacture, automation technology, the materials and energy economy, quality and reliability, standardization and industrial design. Through various optional and mandatory alternatives in the upper grades they are to get special instruction in modern developmental trends in the natural and technical sciences and in topical findings in the Marxist-Leninist social sciences.

Theoretical knowledge dispensed through instruction receives its application by drawing into the instruction tasks in R&D, design and technology in the combines and their being coped with by the students.

The content structure of this basic profile is based on the longtime positive experiences of GDR colleges in training engineers in applied mechanics, electrical engineering, fluid dynamics and thermodynamics. On that basis further specialties are being developed that make particularly high demands on training in mathematics, the natural sciences and engineering theory, e.g. in the fields of information theory, biotechnology and materials research.

The graduates of this basic profile are primarily being prepared for the tasks of basic and applied research, product development, and the development of new technologies, procedures and forms of production organization.

The engineering training through a second basic profile mainly must meet the requirements for production implementation and organization and for a scientifically founded production management and planning. Engineers trained in accordance with this basic profile must have outstanding abilities in managing collectives of working people, rapidly converting new research data into highly efficient technical and technological solutions, organizing production through economically highly efficient scientific methods, applying new automation technique data and introducing progressive technologies and procedures.

The engineers in this basic profile get solid and applicable basic training in mathematics, the natural sciences, economics, technical and technological and labor and managerial sciences.

These specialized studies provide sure and applicable knowledge, expertise and skills in design and technological production preparation, for the direction, management and control of production processes, for tasks in socialist rationalization and the implementation of technical services for the various economic sectors. Together with the technological training, sound economic and labor science training is given which enables the graduate to implement industrial and economic management tasks in his activity and be assigned as consulting engineer for foreign economy tasks. Optional courses and specialized practical assignments are to provide further training in the practical skills and abilities needed to engage in the engineering profession.

Much attention has to be given in organizing the training in this basic profile to the longtime positive experiences of the engineering schools in the GDR.

Graduates in this basic profile are primarily being prepared for tasks in technological production preparation and in production management, organization and implementation.

3.2 The Future Structure of Training in Economics

Proceeding from the economic strategy as the centerpiece of social policy and from the ever more intricate economic problems in international relations, the diversified college step for training economists has the object to turn the economists through such training and education into political functionaries and production organizers equipped with a clear class standpoint and ready and able consciously and creatively to apply and convert Marxist-Leninist theory and policy in practice. These must be functionaries who can cooperate with engineers, natural scientists and social scientists and can manage collectives of working people.

The first basic profile takes care of the training of economists for solving overall economic tasks. In conformity with the complex demands made on economic management in the implementation of the party's economic strategy, training in accordance with this basic profile provides comprehensive basic training on a high theoretical level and utilizing up-to-date science data in the social and economic sciences and in mathematics and the technical-technological sciences as called for.

The specialized training provides deeper knowledge about the Marxist-Leninist economics, management, planning and economic cost accounting, control and analysis of the economy, in the branches and sectors as well as in the combines and enterprises, the economy of the socialist world system and the GDR foreign economy, the tasks in socialist financing and new technical and technological developments, as well as about the application of modern means and methods in ADP.

The initial and continuing training of these economists is aimed at teaching the kind of knowledge and skills which will enable the graduates to become managers and experts on the medium and upper management levels in the economic sectors and branches and in the combines and enterprises.

To ensure the theoretical principles of economic science teaching and research, enough college personnel is to be trained in political economy and the history of economics.

The economists in the second basic profile are scientifically trained personnel trained for solving tasks in socialist industrial management and able to manage work collectives. Managers for the medium and upper management levels can also come out of this profile after their having acquired practical experiences and a commensurate continuing training.

This basic profile provides a solid and application-oriented basic training in political economy, economic and industrial management, mathematics and technical-technological sciences. The training is oriented to particular economic assignments in the industrial and construction combines and enterprises, in domestic trade and the foreign economy, and the finance organs, public health and social welfare and the services sector.

The specialized studies provide sure and applicable knowledge and pronounced skills and expertise in management, planning, economic cost accounting, control and analysis in the enterprises. Together with economic training, the technical-technological particulars of any area of assignment are presented and training also is provided in the application of modern means and methods in ADP.

Much attention has to be given in organizing the training in this basic profile to the positive experiences of the schools of economics in the GDR.

In the socialist industrial management/engineering economy department personnel are now being trained that can be assigned in a branch-specific production preparation and implementation as well as in sectors that are less focused on process and branch-specific particulars. The need for training engineering economists and for further developing the profile for this training must be further examined and decided on by the various industrial branches.

3.3 Admission to Engineering and Economic Studies, Duration of Courses and Graduation

The tried and tested ways of admission to college studies in engineering and economics are being kept and given greater substance. This means the studies are being prepared through

--the expanded polytechnical secondary school plus a practical year on the job, the content of which must be more focused on the requirements of the specialized studies concerned and the implementation of which must more consistently be handled as a period of practical training in the combines, enterprises and institutions;

--vocational training with Abitur (high school graduation) in skilled professions corresponding to the study programs in colleges and marked by a broad profile; or

--the 10-grade polytechnical secondary school plus vocational training and a one-year preparatory college course for earning a high school graduation, or a course earning an Abitur at evening schools, which gives young technicians and cooperative farmers who have made a good showing in technical or social work access to college studies. This continues the longtime positive results in preparing young technicians for engineering or economic studies.

This reorganization in college training makes possible greater precision for the disparate curricula that evolved in recent decades in conformity with training objectives, training content and duration of studies. They are set down when the new study documents are passed on and will, according to GDR experiences and international comparisons, come to between 3 and 5 years of full-time study.

After their final examination the students in both basic profiles earn the title of engineer or economist. Then, the first academic degree of graduate engineer or graduate economist can be earned through full-time studies or as non-resident student. Students who are very active socially and perform excellently in their studies have the chance to earn the second academic degree (Dr.-Ing. or Dr.oec.) at once through specialized courses or research studies. Outstanding inventions can earn academic degrees, as provided for by legal regulations in force.

3.4 The Future Tasks of the Colleges in Organizing the Continuing Training for Engineers and Economists

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the higher efficiency of the socialist economy and the rapidly growing number of engineers and economists engaged in science and production make it necessary to handle their continuing education at universities and colleges in the 1980's and 1990's as a task equal in rank to training and research.

The continuing education of engineers and economists from combines and enterprises, colleges and other science institutions must create the educational lead which is so necessary for the successful development of science and the economy through intensive short-term measures and long-range post-graduate studies.

Intensive continuing education includes courses, curricula, problem seminars, conferences and congresses and training programs in the technical and diagnostic methods centers and research laboratories at the universities and colleges. By such intensive short-term continuing education measures one must mainly bring in the latest data of one's own research and those of international science development to ensure their rapid economic utilization and broad application to production.

Through the more long-range post-graduate studies experienced engineers and economists mainly are to be trained further in new developmental trends in science, techniques and technology to create educational leads in good time for new lines of development and changes in the production structure and the commodity profile and so forth.

Assigning engineers and economists to special tasks by appointing them, e.g., as safety engineers, patent engineers, engineers for labor organization, standardization engineers, sales and services engineers, economic auditors, foreign trade economists, or customer service or price economists, and so forth, comes after many years of successful professional activity through post-graduate college studies. To that end, in conformity with economic requirements, the system of post-graduate studies in engineering and economics has to be developed further.

The continuing education centers in energy, microelectronics, technology and so forth at the colleges are to be complemented by setting up other continuing education centers in such a way that the totality of the main trends of the economic strategy is fully dealt with and the continuing education of engineers and economists is all-inclusively ensured.

4. On the Training Development of Middle-echelon Technical and Economic Personnel for the Combines and Enterprises

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the dynamics of economic development are making growing demands on the working people's knowledge, skills and capabilities. For certain activities in production preparation and implementation qualifications are required which partly exceed those of a technical specialist.

That is due, e.g., to

- increasingly mechanized and automated production,
- qualitatively new working methods in design bureaus and technological departments,
- new operations systems in transportation and telecommunication, and
- the rationalization of tasks in production and service sectors,
- and also to the need to spare the scientifically trained personnel in science, technology and production technical-organizational and humdrum routine activities.

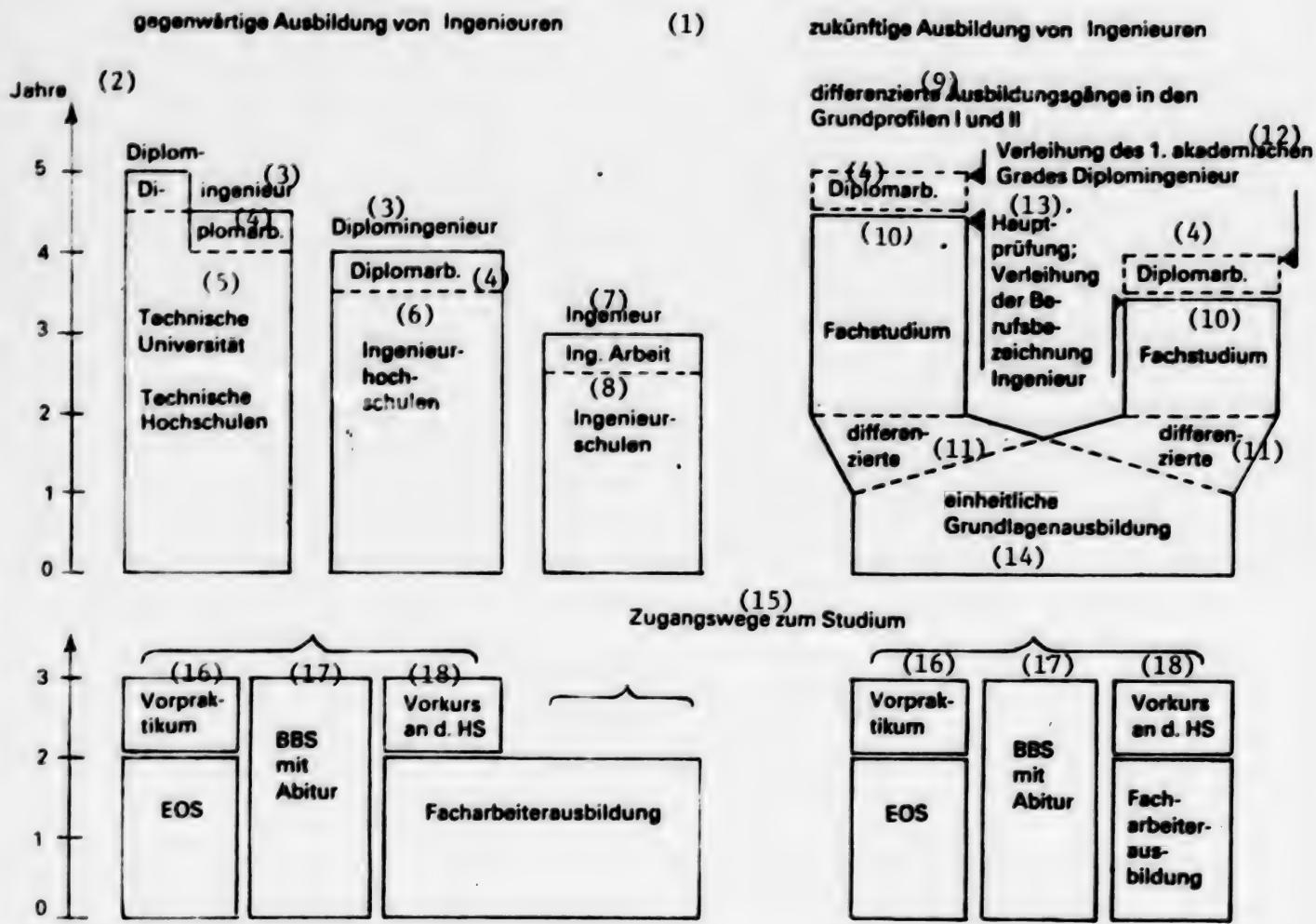
On the basis of penetrating analyses we have to prepare recommendations for the substantive, methodological and organizational handling of training for middle-echelon technical and economic specialists and for the material-technical and financial consequences needed for it, closely cooperating with the central state organs, combines, enterprises and science institutions.

One must explore whether the training of the requisite number of specialists can come through an average technical or economic training (for technic and economists respectively) in conformity with the changes in the nature of labor and while exploiting the positive experiences of other public sectors in one of two ways:

- after the 10-grade polytechnical secondary school without subsequent vocational training in a 3-year course of studies providing general education as well as theoretical and practical training geared to particular occupations, or
- through a 1 to 2-year course of continuing education for specialists who have done well at work, by way of adult education.

The knowledge, abilities and skills a technicians is to be trained for must be of broad occupational applicability. That can come from a completed specialist's training or from intensively using available material-technical training capacities in the combines and enterprises. What a person is engaged in in the production and labor process decides what will be set down for technical occupations. The GDR's positive experiences in training pedagogical and middle-echelon medical personnel ought to be used for comparable technical and economic occupations. There then is generated a streamlined level of education for specialists.

Rough sketch comparing current and future engineering training in the CDR



Key:

- (1) Current - future engineering training
- (2) Years
- (3) Graduate engineer
- (4) Thesis
- (5) Technical University, technical colleges
- (6) Engineering colleges
- (7) Engineer
- (8) Engineering work/engineer schools
- (9) Differentiated training courses as to basic profiles I and II
- (11) differentiated
- (12) Granting the first academic degree of graduate engineer
- (13) Final examination; granting professional title of engineer
- (14) Streamlined basic training
- (15) Access roads to studies
- (16) Practical year on the job/expanded secondary school
- (17) Vocational school plus high school graduation
- (18) Preparatory high school course/specialists training
- (10) Specialized studies

Relative to the development of the labor capacity and the employment structure and by the official central organs' determining the personnel requirements precisely, the proportions for college training and the new middle-echelon specialists training have to be set down in the five-year plans ahead.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ENVIRONMENTALIST CHURCH YOUTH LEADER ARRESTED

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 37 No 39, 26 Sep 83 pp 44,47

/Article: "Naked through the village"/

/Text/ GDR authorities wanted to set an example with the sentencing in Halle of a church youth leader committed to working for peace.

In Halle, Saxony, 120 environmentalists met for a bicycle demonstration against air pollution. On their way to the Buna Chemical Works, they displayed signs reading "Return to Life" and "Chemistry is beautiful--Chemistry is useful--Is That Everything?"

It was not. The Halle Fire Department demonstrated just how useful chemistry can be: it sprayed foam on the street to stop the protesters. They did not get as far as the factory gates: most of them were arrested within the city limits and fined DM 300 to DM 500.

That, the demonstrators had expected. Prior to the demonstration, Stasi (GDR Security) had approached some members of the group, among them the youth deacon Lothar Rochau, and had threatened: "That is forbidden, we have warned you. We don't want a big fuss afterwards."

Not until a week later, the end of June, did the authorities really act. Rochau, age 31, was arrested and held in detention at No 20 Am Kirchtor. He was guilty--according to the district attorney--of having organized with youths in Halle activities against environmental pollution, and having endangered the public order.

The Stasi has had its eye on the irksome clergyman for a long time--it was overdue: since 1977, Rochau had led a peace group of more than 30 in Halle-Neustadt, which, with its various activities, had caused a lot of commotion in the Saxony industrial city.

In September of last year, Rochau was leader of a demonstration of approximately 100 young people who had white peace doves on their jackets. At Pentecost 1983, the group attempted to infiltrate the official peace march of the "FDJ (Free German Youth) with burning candles and signs that read "Dare to Trust" and "Trust Instead of Insanity."

Rochau had created a slogan for his group with reference to a strong statement by Wilhelm Pieck, the GDR's first head of state: "May anyone in Germany who ever again touches a rifle lose his arm."

Finally, Rochau's friendship with the 32-year-old halle Lawyer Dietmar Funke also proved detrimental. Funke had participated in gathering signatures on a petition to SED chairman Erich Honecker and FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl. In it, 33 emigration hopefuls demanded expedited processing of their applications with reference to the KSZE Helsinki Accords and human rights. Funke has been in prison since mid-June.

Out of all this, the Justice Department created a charge of anti-government agitation and unlawful communication with the West. The deacon, according to the flimsy proof, had passed on the address of a Western newspaper and spread two critical articles about the state and the military--to a total of four GDR citizens.

The authorities had caught the protestant churchman at a favorable time. He was no longer under the protection of the Church--he had been fired.

The deacon was at odds with the Church Hierarchy: his so-called Open Youth Project, his ministerial work with problem pupils, had met with criticism. His superiors accused Rochau of being a fanaticist and of having enslaved his group. For the past year the group no longer had its own meeting rooms. According to one member of the group: "Rochau just isn't as diplomatic as other clergymen. When he likes an idea, he says, let's go, let's do it."

But it was apparently more than just Rochau's lack of diplomacy which displeased the Church Hierarchy, which must get along with the socialist state. Due to growing conflicts with authorities, youth projects have been cut back in other areas also. And in Rochau's group, things were at times quite lively. A female church member reported about the after effects of a weekend, which Rochau's group spent in Mecklenburg: "The villagers are still upset today. The guests soiled the altar cloth with food, they ran naked through the village, some keeled over somewhere and just laid there, and some had sexual intercourse in the middle of the village. The pastor did all he could to keep the People's Police from intervening."

In spite of that, the Protestant Church did not give up on its problem child: the Saxony Church Council urged in a letter to intercede for the prisoner. Rochau's group meanwhile in negotiating with the Halle Church about its integration. And at his court trial, the deacon received legal assistance from the Church's attorney Wolfgang Schnur.

Apparently the Church Hierarchy had realized that firing Rochau had been a mistake: this, according to critics, had practically encouraged the authorities to move against the youth leader. The Church said in its defense that before his arrest, they had offered Rochau a post in a house for the handicapped, and that for that reason he had been a worker for the Church during the entire time.

The GDR authorities, however, who had already destroyed the hard core of the Jena peace movement, apparently also wanted to set an example in Halle: on Friday two weeks ago, Rochau was sentenced to 3 years, and his friend Dietmar Funke to 4-1/2 years.

Already a few weeks before, two of the other accused had received prison sentences of 1-3/4 years, and on August 31, the authorities arrested the 37-year-old assistant librarian Kathrin Eigenfeld, who had worked with Rochau. She had participated in the bicycle demonstration to the Buna Works and in a "Fast for Peace."

Until now the Church has refrained from criticizing the harsh measures and Rochau has appealed. Church Council members of the "Alliance of Evangelical Churches in the GDR" last week argued in Potsdam, that one does not intervene in a pending proceeding.

They have reason to be cautious. To be sure, the state has put the Protestants on a long leash this year. But now, they fear, the Rochau case is to be a sign that with the end of the Luther Year, the SED's forbearance is also coming to an end.

The suspicion seems justified. Three weeks ago, ex-Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, on the occasion of his visit to the GDR, demanded more tolerance from Erich Honecker of the peace movement, and he mentioned the Rochau case. But the SED chairman responded boldly: Nothing could be done there; after all, the deacon had violated laws.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

STATE RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD YOUTH EMPHASIZED

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 37 No 9, Sep 83 pp 2-3 of supplement

[Excerpt from report by Prof Ulrich Daehn, Dr Anna Maria Arnold, and Martina Weyrauch, members of the Academy for Political Science and Law: "The Effective Protection of Socialist Public and Social Order, Especially the Protection of Socialist Property and the Economy from Criminal Attacks"]

[Excerpt] The young generation has made the SED program for further development and positive protection of the developed socialist society its own concern. In our society, party and youth are one, because socialism, with its goals of peace and national prosperity, is in keeping with the ideals and interests of youth.

In contrast, youth in the countries controlled by imperialism are being confronted with more and more bad news. The high proportion of youthful unemployment in particular is eloquent testimony for the failure of that system in regard to youth as well. In 1982, just in the FRG, there were 300,000 young people under 20 years of age--and the number, in "harmony" with overall unemployment trends, may now be much higher--who, jobless and without apprenticeships, have been robbed of a sound outlook for life. Meanwhile, this is only one aspect of the for many youths hopeless situation in the FRG. Increasingly, it is precisely these youths who are being subjected to the drug-trafficking business and prostitution. It is therefore not surprising that there is an increase in both crimes against children and youth and in criminal behavior by children and youth. Criminal statistics of the FRG police show the following substantially rising trend for youthful suspects aged 14 through 17: 193,548 (1978); 200,862 (1979); 214,476 (1980) and 231,713 (1981).

To have full confidence in youth and to transfer great responsibility to youth was an in the future will remain a proven principle of socialist youth policy. That is consistent with the constitutional mandate given to the state and society to guarantee to youth every opportunity to "take a responsible part in the development of the socialist social order" (Article 20, Paragraph 3). This constitutional principle was specified in the Youth Law of the GDR. This law establishes the rights and duties of youth in the establishment of the developed socialism as well as the responsibility of the state agencies for the all-round personality development of young people and for their participation in the revolutionary changes in the GDR. The delegates, the directors

and colleagues of the central and local state agencies, the agencies in control of the economy, the directors of the factories, combines and installations, the directorates of the cooperatives, as well as teachers and educators are obligated to carry out the state tasks of youth policy. They thereby cooperate closely with all citizens and in the national front of united parties and mass organizations. Above all, the youth assistance plans of the enterprises (article 31 of the AGB) [Labor Code] have proven to be an effective management instrument for carrying out socialist youth policy.

In accordance with the principle of socialist youth policy that support and protection of youth are a unit, it is part of the responsibility of state and economic officials, as well as of teachers and educators, to protect the youth against all influences that can endanger their development to socialist personalities. With this goal, the local people's representations, the central and local state agencies, and the combines, factories, installations and cooperatives guarantee adherence to the legal provisions for the protection of youth and exercise control over this function (Article 6, Paragraph 2 of the Youth Law). In this connection, particular importance is attached to the task of helping the oncoming generation to find the proper solution in conflict situations and of giving them answers to their questions and problems. In this way, youth criminality and threats to youth are prevented. At the same time, it is important to give the youth effective protection against criminal activity.

Protecting children and youth against criminal activity and influences that can interfere with or endanger the educational process involves protecting them from the influence of hostile ideology and puts high demands on all who have responsibility for young people and on young people themselves. Therefore, specific measures for the prevention and overcoming of negative ways of life and behavior are established in the ordinance for the protection of children and youth. Its principal orientation is toward protection against trash, smut and other products that are a danger to youth, toward the restriction of the sale of alcoholic beverages and tobacco to youth and children and toward the limitation of the presence of children and youth in public facilities. Adults who violate this ordinance must expect criminal proceedings to be initiated against them. If a leader bound by this ordinance does not meet his responsibility, despite the call to do so, then disciplinary action can be taken against him. In cases, however, in which basic rights and interests of children and youth are violated, the consistent reaction must be the application of criminal proceedings.

The elements of criminal offenses in the third and sixth chapters of the Special Section of the Criminal Code also protect the health, personality and property of children and youth. Through the special provisions of the fourth chapter of the General Section of the Penal Code, consideration is given to the development-related characteristics of children and youth. The Criminal Code includes provisions to guarantee support (Article 141), to protect the physical and mental development of children and youth (Articles 142 and 145) and for their moral integrity (Articles 148 and 151), as well as to protect against immoral and asocial life styles and behavior patterns (Article 146, 147).

With all of the attention of the party, state and society to the all-round support of youth, to the guaranteeing of their happiness and their security, as well as to providing the opportunity to take the right path even in situations of conflict, there are indications of criminal dangers and criminal behavior by youth. The causes for this are many-layered and complex. Contradictions in the development of our society, the influence of hostile ideology under the conditions of the worldwide class struggle, the appearance of problems in the home and in school, and unexpected turning points in the life of the young person are all potential factors leading to the endangering of youth and to youth criminality. These factors can be further favored by deficient implementation of youth rights, negligence in the area of order and security, and manifestations of bureaucratic narrowness and heartlessness in dealing with minors. Currently, the main manifestations of youth criminality are less serious crimes against property, unauthorized use of motor vehicles, bodily injury and criminal offenses against the state order.

To prevent these manifestations, we must proceed from the fact that the endangering of the personality of a minor appears as a process of a disturbed active understanding with the social environment, in which antisocial ways of thinking and behavior develop. Therefore, the task is to stop this process through directed social and personal influence, that is, early detection and effective countering of the faulty development of a youthful personality. Through the age of 18, when threatening elements appear, this task is performed by the youth assistance agencies in cooperation with the parents, the school, the factory and other social educators. The main reaction is through discussion with those authorized to educate and with the endangered young person. If necessary, special duties can be given to the authorized educators and the minor (Article 10 and Article 13, Paragraph 1, Items a and b, Youth Assistance Ordinance). Educational supervision (Article 24, Paragraph 1, Youth Assistance Ordinance) or institutional education (Article 23, Paragraph 1, Item g, Youth Assistance Ordinance) can also be ordered.

If signs indicating a criminal endangering of the personality can be eliminated by the completion of the 18th year of age, the further care and support of the endangered person will be taken over by the Section for Internal Affairs of the local council.

A precondition for dismantling the endangered behavior of the young person is his integration into a work team that has a supportive influence on him, and especially that transfers increasing responsibility to him so that he will be aware of his opportunities for the positive formation of his personal life and for participation in the formation of his social environment. At the same time, it is important for the young person to find out that behavior foreign to the society or antisocial behavior will not be tolerated.

An effective educational influence can be achieved only if enterprise and Youth Assistance or the Section for Internal Affairs cooperate closely and if the educational work is coordinated by operational sponsors and unpaid colleagues.

If the youth does commit a criminal offense, then the state and social forces must react quickly. Together with the youth, efforts must be made to remove the specific circumstances of his criminal behavior, and conclusions must be reached for the state and social work.

Our society's crime-prevention forces must be used more intensively and more consciously. This process is part of socialist youth policy and as such must, through the work of state and social agencies and scientific installations, be soundly managed in combination with the activities of all social forces. The preparation and further development of the principles of socialist youth policy as well as the organization of the control of its implementation through the agencies of the state apparatus are the responsibility of the Office for Youth Affairs as an agency of the Council of Ministers.

In recent years, the Central Institute for Youth Research in the Office for Youth Affairs, which, as the leading institute for youth research, investigates the conditions and inherent laws of personality development--above all of socialist education of youth--has also investigated the problems of criminal dangers and youth criminality so as to insure a valuable scientific basis for prevention.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RELATIONS WITH PRC NO LONGER DORMANT

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 10 Oct 83 p 12

Article by Peter Jochen Winters, political commentator: "Soundlessly Observing an Old Treaty: China and the GDR Step Up Their Mutual Relations"

Text On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, Council of State Chairman Honecker and Premier Stoph sent a telegram of congratulations to President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The telegram said: "We are noting with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of China have improved in recent years as the result of reciprocal efforts." Indeed, Honecker and Stoph are entitled to feel satisfied. Overshadowed by Soviet and Chinese efforts to normalize their official relations, the rapprochement between China and the GDR is proceeding almost unnoticed but all the more earnestly. Just lately the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Wu Xueqian, met for a talk while attending the U.N. General Assembly meeting in New York. They exchanged ideas how to intensify "cooperation in all areas." In East Berlin, the Chinese Ambassador was able for the first time in 20 years to welcome two members of the SED Politburo at his reception in honor of the 34th PRC anniversary--admittedly in their government function.

In May last Chinese deputy foreign minister Shi'en Shi-shen visited Hungary, Poland and the GDR. Officially he was supposed to inspect the PRC embassies in these countries. In fact the Chinese official was concerned to advance China's rapprochement with the East European countries allied with the Soviet Union. Shi'en Shi-shen, 55, has been a Chinese Central Committee candidate since last year. As a result of his negotiations with the Soviet Union he is well aware of that country's susceptibilities and knows that any improvement of official relations with China, desired by Hungary, Poland and not least the GDR, is possible only within the framework specified by Moscow for its allies. The Chinese deputy foreign minister therefore did everything possible to make sure that his travels in Eastern Europe could not be interpreted as an action against the Soviet Union. In East Berlin, therefore, the official news agency ADN minimized Shi'en Shi-shen's presence. Only brief communiques on the Chinese deputy foreign minister's meetings with state secretary Krolikowski, first deputy of the GDR foreign minister, and Foreign Minister Fischer himself were published. Nothing whatever was mentioned about the topic of the talks. It may be assumed, though, that both parties agreed to fully exploit the narrow scope enjoyed by the GDR as member of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, so as to achieve some improvement in bilateral relations.

Up to the end of the 1950's good relations in virtually all fields had developed between China and the GDR, following the establishment of diplomatic relations on 25 October 1949. However, in the Soviet-Chinese conflict, the GDR unconditionally opted for the Soviet Union. After the appropriate resolutions by the Sixth SED Congress in January 1963, relations with China deteriorated rapidly. Only last year did a rapprochement begin. China and the GDR are harking back to the "treaty on friendship and cooperation," concluded in December 1955 and still in effect. Its Article 7 states: "The treaty will remain in force up to the restoration of German unity as a peace loving and democratic country or until the contracting parties achieve an agreement on the amendment or cancellation of this treaty." According to the GDR Foreign Ministry no agreement was concluded on the amendment or cancellation of the treaty. The GDR and China are therefore able now to carry out the provisions of the treaty: Consultations on all important international issues that touch upon the interests of both parties. "in the spirit of fraternal affection"; every possible economic and economic cooperation; scientific and scientific-technological cooperation; encouragement of cultural relations.

The first steps toward a rapprochement came in the field of sports. After a break of 20 years, the two countries resumed sports relations in 1982. In June last year a GDR sports delegation attended the International Peking Festival of Light Athletics; in October a delegation of the PRC State Commission on Physical Culture and Sports visited the GDR and agreed with the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Association a "sports protocol" on the exchange of sports crews of both countries in 1983. In July last, Minister Li Menghua, in charge of state physical culture and sports, attended the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Festival and the Ninth GDR Children and Youth Spartacus Festival in Leipzig. In September a GDR sports delegation traveled to China, led by Manfred Ewald, president of the GDR German Gymnastics and Sports Association, and signed a protocol on the exchange of sports delegations from both countries in 1984.

The sportsmen and women were followed by the news people. In March and April last, a delegation from the Central Chinese Television Service visited the GDR and had talks with the SED Central Committee on relations between the mass media of the two countries. A Chinese radio delegation arrived in June. In the same month the federations of journalists of both countries concluded an agreement.

In September a delegation from RENMIN RIBAO, the central organ of the Chinese CP, visited the GDR. Soon afterward the managers of the GDR and Chinese news agencies announced that they would increase their contacts as well as the exchange of news and photographs "on the basis of the 1958 treaty on cooperation between ADN and HSINHUA." Already last spring a delegation from the CHINESE YOUTH NEWS had visited the GDR and renewed contacts with the FDJ and its central organ JUNGE WELT. The delegation was also received by FDJ chief Krenz. The leader of the Chinese delegation intimated that he had last visited the GDR in 1956. The conclusion of a government agreement on cooperation in the field of posts and telecommunications between the GDR and China was reported from Peking in June.

In the sphere of culture and education also the rapprochement between China and the GDR is advancing apace. In May last Paul Wandel, vice president of the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, led a delegation for a lengthy visit to China upon the invitation of the Society for Friendship between the Chinese People and Others. The delegation visited cultural, economic and educational facilities in Peking and

and other cities. Shortly thereafter the East Berlin String Quartet toured the People's Republic of China for several days. In late September an exhibit of scientific-technological books from the GDR opened in Shanghai. At the same time contacts between the two countries' publishing houses were resumed. An exchange of students is in preparation.

Evidently the GDR and China are busily employed in restoring the network of bilateral relations. Hardly a week passes without GDR television, radio and newspapers reporting the resumption of contacts with the People's Republic of China in the most varied fields. Also strengthened are economic and scientific-technological relations. In the agreement on the exchange of goods and payments transactions for 1983, concluded in March last, the GDR is said to have agreed for the first time in 20 years to supply some products that Peking had long wished to import but the GDR had hitherto refused to sell. Still, despite this rapprochement, Chinese negotiators continue to point out two facts. For one all this implies merely an improvement in official relations between the GDR and China. No relations exist between the Chinese CP and the SED, nor are they to be revived. Secondly the good relations between the Federal Republic and China will in no way be adversely affected by the many small steps toward a Chinese-GDR rapprochement.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY CALLS FOR PEACE, DISARMAMENT

Academy President's Statement

East Berlin SPECTRUM in German Vol 14 No 8, Aug 83 p II

[Statement by Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, 11 May 1983 in Berlin: "Disarmament--Necessary and Possible"]

[Text] Supported and driven by the military-industrial complex and imbued with a sense of mission as it were, the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, is conducting a "crusade against communism," particularly against the USSR, the "center of evil" in the world. One could leave it to history to pass judgment on this, and proceed to the business of the day, were it not for the fact that the U.S. administration has the actual means of preparing and starting a nuclear war. The rearmament program of the United States and NATO represents the most dangerous threat to world peace since World War II. What is more, they endanger the very existence of mankind.

In light of this situation, more and more people are coming to realize the threat they are facing. The opposition against the adventurous policy of re-armament and confrontation is increasing in all countries. The peace movement is gaining new strength.

Scientists have always played an important part in the struggle for peace and against the armament race. Let me recall Albert Einstein and Bertrand Russell, Frederic Joliot-Curie and John Desmond Bernal, the Goettigen 13, the Pugwash movement and many others. And even more so in very recent times, an increasing number of scientists are raising their voice against the misuse of science, against armament and for peace. I am thinking of the appeal of Soviet scientists, of the declaration by the academy presidents of the socialist countries in October 1981, of the urgent words of the president of the World Federation of Scientists at the Second Special UN Session on Disarmament, of the statements by U.S. physicists.

Scientists are being called on and enjoined to work against the consequences of the disarmament race on the basis of their knowledge in the field. Not only that: they also have to analyze the changes in economic structures connected with disarmament, guarantee the scientific-technological possibilities of disarmament measures, research the social and political consequences and

work out the obligations in international law. The scientists of this country can and will make their contribution to this.

We therefore regard it as a politically important and socially far reaching step if now, in consistent continuation of previous activities in the field of disarmament, by forming a GDR committee for scientific questions of securing peace and disarmament at the Academy of Sciences, an organizational form is created for interdisciplinary cooperation of natural, technological and social scientists which makes possible an effective way of conducting work and one which corresponds to current requirements.

This committee sees itself as an initiator and mentor of scientific efforts which deal with the nature, motivating forces, trends and consequences of the imperialist armaments race, analyze the ways and methods of alternative security strategies and research the problems of an industry oriented toward armament and military expansion switching to civilian production and needs.

Past experience makes it clear that the preparation of disarmament agreements to an increasing extent has shifted to committees of experts and that the initiatives are being taken there. Examples of such bodies of experts in which members and employees of our academy participate successfully concern the seismological observation of nuclear weapons tests and the chemical as well as toxicological criteria of the desired comprehensive ban of chemical weapons.

A quite different, politically no less significant, task of the committee is a scientifically based portrayal of the complexity of the peace policy and disarmament questions in public. Together with our media, scientists from the most varied disciplines will be able to meet their responsibility for peace and disarmament more effectively.

Peace Committee Chairman Interviewed

East Berlin SPECTRUM in German Vol 14 No 8, Aug 83 p III

[Interview with Prof Hermann Klare, chairman of the GDR science academy's Committee for Scientific Questions of Securing Peace and Disarmament, by Karin Koepke, date and place not specified: "Every Person's Declaration of Belief Is Called For"]

[Text] [Question] Professor Klare, what induced you to accept the chairmanship of the Committee for Scientific Questions of Securing Peace and Disarmament?

Professor Klare: I accepted the chairmanship--despite my age--because I think that in the present situation we simply cannot do enough for securing peace and disarmament, I believe every scientists of good will must now seriously confront all variants and consequences of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Personally, I admit that when I looked into at least part of the literature concerning this field in the past few weeks I was appalled at how much I was not familiar with. I belong to the generation which concluded its studies in 1933 and then took the first independent steps in the scientific field concerned. At that time, I--like numerous colleagues of mine--did not want to see what was approaching us. I was a chemical scientist, and my attitude was a nonpolitical, pacifist one. I suppressed any thoughts about what was happening around us, as well as the thought of the growing danger of war. I literally hid in my work in order not to have to see what was going on. I never--and I say so here without looking for an excuse--completely rid myself of a feeling of guilt about this looking away, about what I suppressed at that time.

[Question] What steps is the committee taking to work for peace and disarmament?

Professor Klare: First we have to activate our relations with national and international bodies of scientists, institutions and personages that are of one mind with us as regards the maintenance of peace. We have to use these contacts to rouse our colleagues here in the GDR and throughout the world to fight for securing peace and disarmament. We have to prevent those who still hesitate, the lukewarm ones, from suppressing these burning questions which we believe have to do with the existence or nonexistence of our planet, and then, despite being of good will, staying more or less on the sidelines.

[Question] Already decades ago--let us recall Albert Einstein, Frederic Joliot-Curie or Otto Hahn--recognized scientists warned against the misuses of scientific findings to the detriment of mankind....

Professor Klare: Just to warn would not be enough. I think we are taught this by the history of the world peace movement, to whose outstanding representatives we beel obligated. And it would also be wrong to spread even more fear, let alone panic, but we have to point out the realities, the dangers and consequences of a war with A, B and C weapons and also the misuse of new scientific discoveries for the purposes of war. We have to shed light on the consequences of jeopardizing peace connected therewith. While we can express statistically what happens if an atomic bomb explodes over a metropolis, do we really have the imagination to fathom what things will look like afterward? Perhaps the scientists, if anyone, is in a position to do so. This imposes a special obligation on him.

[Question] Is the spiral of the armament race, as bourgeois politicians and scientists believe, a kind of law of nature?

Professor Klare: By no means. We must therefore seek ways and means to refute the thesis that the armament race is justified.

For example, I consider the following propagandistic thesis particularly dangerous. On the one hand, the U.S. President emphasizes the great threat to the world by the USSR and communism. On the other hand, he claims that the Soviet Union is technologically backward. In other words, he perforce

creates the impression among his countrymen that, because of the Soviet threat, the United States must rearm by every means available. Surely, if the USSR is technologically backward, the threat to U.S. territory by the Soviet Union cannot be all that great.

What is the purpose of this propaganda? It is meant to calm the average American, who then may think that a peace movement is unnecessary and who also can draw "reassurance" from the fact that the NATO allies are waging a kind of "proxy war" on behalf of the United States in Europe, for all the talk about a "limited nuclear war" can hardly be interpreted otherwise. All this is so dangerous because there will not be any "limited nuclear war"; rather, one way or another, it will extend to the whole world.

[Question] Nevertheless the peace movement is growing more than ever. A lot of people now think that nonviolence creates peace. What is your opinion about that?

Professor Klare: I am for nonviolence, but I am not for helplessness. I think we definitely have to deal with the ideas of pacifism and make it clear to those who support them that the socialist countries must be armed as long as they are disparaged and threatened by the Western world. By using the lesson of German history from 1933 to 1945, we can illustrate particularly well the fact that it is precisely the defenseless person, the honest pacifist--whose conviction definitely demands respect--who is most at risk. Whoever cannot defend himself can therefore be killed by the aggressor with the least risk involved. The cruel logic that honest and gullible people who abhor war and the military present the most welcome target for attack and murder surely is as old as the history of mankind. That does not mean that we cannot get out of this vicious circle, but we must make that comprehensible to everyone. If we help strengthen the obviously ever growing peace movement in the world with every means which our knowledge enjoins us to use, if we enlighten the people who might be killed in the most horrible and indescribable way in the event of a nuclear war, rouse them and mobilize them regardless of their ideology--if we do that, we can prevent a nuclear inferno.

We certainly will not come to an agreement with everyone concerning questions of socialism. It is one of the most urgent tasks of the scientist, however--to quote our late member Max Steenbeck--"to help people recognize the nature of the dangers threatening them and help them devote their will and their knowledge to maintaining such conditions on earth as insure a life in dignity to present and future generations, for the first prerequisite for a happy future is that there will be a future at all."

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CSO: 2300/9

RADICALIZATION OF PASSIONS COULD HALT REFORM

Budapest UJ TUKOR in Hungarian 4 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Sandor Fekete, deputy editor-in-chief of UJTUKOR: "Embarrassing Questions"]

[Text] It will be thirty years ago next year that I turned also publicly against the dogmatic literary policy that I had supported with youthful ardour-only to be disappointed in it soon-in my article 'Consistency and Tolerance' published in 'IrOdalmi Ujsag' of 20 November 1954. As it happened I defended a poem by Sandor Csori which had been branded 'reactionary romanticism' by 'Muvelt Nep' in my opinion 'without the slightest evidence or analysis.' I demanded confidence in the men of letters and greater freedom from the 'prohibitory signs' set up by politicians.

I did that at a time when the fatal change began to take shape: Rakosi was just getting ready to wreak vengeance on the people who had introduced the new era. For that very reason my article was noisily celebrated in high places. When some of us were summoned to appear before the Political Committee the next time I was given a good dressing down. It was not even Rakosi, who was the most furious, but two other members of the Political Committee gave me a very memorable lecture--one of them became prime minister in April, 1955 and the other first secretary of the party in July, 1956. They did not make a great impression upon me and I went on with my skirmishing against dogmatism which ended naturally with my stigmatization and relief from my post as an editor.

I have not recalled all this to inspire the scholars concerned to describe at last more fairly the literary opposition in the fifties and the modest part played in it by a writer then in his twenties. For some reason I am not really interested in the views of those who have achieved only one thing with their valuations biased towards the left: they managed to give credence even among well-meaning young people to the legends biased to the right about the writers who quickly vanished from sight after 1956 only to make as time was passing increasingly heroic myths of their indomitable courage and their 'leading' role in stirring up purifying storms. I have related my case for one purpose. I want to know why the intellectuals who have nowadays campaigned with great fervour on behalf of their various proteges did not in 1955 take up the cudgels in defence of a young Hungarian editor here in this country who

was dismissed by the dogmas incarnate? (Naturally, I am thinking only of those who were grown ups at that time.)

It could be said perhaps that they had reason not to be interested in a young man with not much to boast of as literary achievement. That is all right. But then I shall have to put the question in a harder form: in 1957 when Tibor Dery, a writer of international fame and far more important than writers in Hungary and abroad now campaigned for, was arrested, where were these campaigners? If they say that 'human rights' can be divorced from all political consideration, should they not have had to collect signatures to free Dery, or Hay or Gyula Fekete and the others.

Looking at the matter from a theoretical angle it is conceivable that they agreed with the condemnation of Dery and the others and became aware only later of the fact that the state has no right to restrict a writer. Well, in this case it would greatly help giving their present action a moral foundation, if they were to relate how their thinking developed from the 'yes' in 1957 to the 'no' in 1983? Or could it be that even in 1957 they disliked such matters, but they held their hands with elegant self-restraint because a quarter of a century ago 'before Helsinki' signing ones name to things was a pretty hazardous passtime? As I would not like to call into question other people's moral courage, I have only one last guess: did not some of the campaigners of today remain indifferent to their colleagues muzzled in 1955 or branded and even sentenced to prison in 1957 because their opposition even then was red in colour while in the case of their ideological friends at present this offensive colour is not conspicuous?

I gladly admit that my questions are somewhat malicious and what is an even greater fault they are moralizing with prejudice. For it does not follow that if somebody opposed dogmas distorting socialism in 1954, he is right even today when trying to calm again and again the fighting spirit of the contestants. And conversely, the pagan Saulus indifferent to 'human rights' in 1955 or 1957 could by now have heard the word and become a decent Paulus. And he may be perfectly right in his polemic against the people who a long time ago started the criticism of socialism, if nowadays they show cowardly caution rather than beating the war drums.

For what does history teach us? Every movement be it revolutionary or counter-revolutionary (or a mixed movement combining the two) will soon grow radical and will push out of the way those who want to advance with caution. I notice I have not yet referred to my French favourites, so here we go: was it not a matter of course that the ever wider sweeps of the pendulum hit those who had started the movement? Lafayette was forced to escape, Cordorcer took poison, Demoulin guillotined--well is that not the lot of the initiators, if they stop short...?

In 1848 in Hungary? Szechenyi began the struggle, but ten years later he was outpaced by the younger and more radical Kossuth to be in turn left behind by the revolutionary Petofi and the reformer aristocrat who broke down under the weight of the responsibility for the outbreak of the 1848 uprising fled from the revolutionary capital his mind deranged....

Yes, that is the logic of revolution and all sacrifices can be justified by the results, by advance breaking through tragedies and temporary defeats.

The only question is whether there is such a revolutionary path lying ahead of us? I have to answer 'no' firmly. Not even a situation like the one in 1955 exists. At that time Rakosi was lagging by a whole historical era behind the Soviet Communist Party which had de facto begun de-Stalinization and soon approved it de jure and in Hungary the economy, culture and society showed signs of bankruptcy. Who would, however, claim today that Hungary internationally respected for her reforms is lagging behind the pace of development of 'existing socialism'? And particularly who would believe that the state today is an institution so incapable of defending itself as the one that fell into a 'Geroesque panic' at the sight of a student demonstration? Those who want to copy the 1955 literary opposition in 1983 interpret history in the manner of decadent successors indulging in day dreams.

Since at best there is a chance today for going on with the reforms already begun and for completing them and even that will not be done easily (let us sometimes think of the so-called 'international situation'), there is no hope for a useful outcome of radicalization and the rousing of passions and of rough emotions; the escalation of provocations can lead nowhere. At worst they may have one result, they may provide an opportunity for the opponents of the reform to apply the brakes to the whole progressive process or to make an attempt at blocking it completely.

Such developments would give great joy to the watchers who comfortably seated in their boxes in Munich, Paris and elsewhere wait hopefully for the 'iron claws to appear under the velvet gloves.' But the self-interest of the sober majority tells them not to be involved as extras in a drama that can so easily become fatal.

CSO: 2500/36

MINE DISASTER CAUSED BY HUMAN ERROR, UNHEEDED SAFETY REGULATIONS

Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 5 Aug 83 p 5

[Text] MTI--The committee established to study the causes of the fire-damp explosion of 22 June 83 at the Markushegy mining enterprise of the Oroszlany Mines has completed its work and presented a report to the Council of Ministers.

The report concludes that the accident that resulted in the death of 37 and the injury of 17 miners was caused by serious human neglect. The equipment and the modern, operational safety system of the mining enterprise were not utilized properly, though these were of a high quality even when compared to international standards, that is, they were operated erroneously and the regulations for work procedures were not observed.

The external transformer plant of the mine can draw current continuously over two lines from the national network. The transformer also supplies the underground sections of the enterprise with electrical energy over two cables. There was a storm on the night of 22 June. As a result of a bolt of lightning, a few seconds of operational difficulties occurred in the national network which switched off the cables to the mines. Thus the mine was left without current, including the main ventilator.

One of the two mine cables was again supplied with current after a short period of time. The main underground ventilator and the other machinery and equipment could have been operated from this source without any problems. Furthermore, there was also no obstacle to switching on the external back-up ventilator which had the same capacity as the main underground ventilator. However, they did not avail themselves of either of these two possibilities.

Because of this negligence, the ventilation of the mine was interrupted for 75 minutes. During this time, such a quantity of methane gas collected in certain parts of the mine that it rendered the air potentially explosive. The danger was increased by the fact that they neglected to take the prescribed methane measurements and did not act in time to remove the miners from the endangered areas.

The fire-damp explosion was caused by an explosion at the work site not performed according to regulations, and respectively by an electric spark which

was generated during the improper attempts at reestablishing the electrical service. The investigation unequivocally excluded all other possible incendiary causes.

On the basis of the conclusions of the government commission, the responsible supervisory agencies have initiated procedures against five employees of the enterprise in management positions for infringement of regulations. Criminal justice procedures have been initiated against those 9 individuals who were directly responsible for the negligence.

The government commission has directed that the fire-damp prevention system should be made more stringent and strictly enforced. [At the same time, it has directed all the mines in the country to improve and observe higher supervisory standards regarding the technological regulations relating to the prevention of operational break-downs, explosions, ventilation and safety.] It also took action in the matter of repair work at the Markushegy mining enterprise to create the conditions necessary to restart production.

The government commission also reported on those investigations conducted by the locally responsible organizations to discover the causes for the other three recent mine accidents.

The fire-damp explosion which occurred on 14 June at the Beta plant of the Mecsek Mines and which resulted in the death of eight and the serious injury of another eight miners was caused by improper work procedures.

The investigation determined that an unauthorized person carried out an irregular explosion without previous testing for fire-damp to remove the stope blocking the tapped viens. The behavior of the two individuals responsible for the technical supervision of the work area and their disregard of the regulations made this possible. National Inspectorate for Mine Technology has leveled criminal charges against those responsible for this negligence.

The cave in at the Kanyas enterprise of the Nograd Mines on 22 June, where two miners lost their lives and another suffered lighter injuries was caused by violation of the rules contained in the codes and in the plant regulations. The investigation determined the negligence of five persons. The district inspectorate for mining technology brought criminal charges against three of them, and initiated procedures against the other two for violating regulations.

The investigation of the cave in which occurred at a gallery extraction site in the Ujebeszony mine of the Dorog Mines on 27 June, causing the death of one and the injury of another worker, could not determine that human negligence had caused the accident.

During every investigation the mining authorities provided for the creation of the conditions necessary to safely continue the work. They have called for more effective labor management, increased supervision and higher standards for work and enterprise organization in the interest of a more disciplined implementation of the regulations.

The Council of Ministers has acknowledged the report of the government commission.

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SPIEGEL DESCRIBES REFORMS AS REPRIVATIZATION OF ECONOMY

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 3 Oct 83 pp 180-187

[Unattributed article: "Shares for Comrades--State Trusts Are Being Dissolved, Services Enterprises Privatized--With Moscow Backing, Hungary's Economic Reform Is Rolling Again"; for a rebuttal of this article appearing in the Hungarian Workers Party organ NEPSZABADSAG of 9 October, page 2, see the FBIS DAILY REPORT EASTERN EUROPE, Vol II, No 197, 12 Oct 83, pp F3-F4]

Text "In the class battles of the past, the red Csepel was always one of the leaders," said the central organ of the East German SED in praise of Hungary's oldest steelworks.

There is every indication that the paean of solidarity from the fraternal socialist country is becoming an obituary of "the red Csepel." Hungary's reformers have decided to dissolve the steelworks on the outskirts of Budapest. This would be the end of the biggest metallurgical combine of the communist state power.

The trust, which so far has been under the central direction of a general manager, is being cut up into 13 independently operating plants. The intention is to rationalize production in the smaller industrial units and to adapt the sales organization to Western marketing.

As early as at the turn of the century, at the time of industrial expansion, the name of Csepel stood for a leftist-oriented industrial proletariat. The fact that during the Hungarian popular revolt in 1956 the 30,000 workers of the combine formed the first free workers councils and that they resisted longer than anyone else after the revolt had been quashed did not detract from the symbolic power of the soot-blackened factory halls of Csepel as an emblem of Hungarian socialism. On the contrary.

Decreased production and reduced turnover, caused by antiquated machinery and bureaucratization of management are also part of the socialist phenomena, however. The supercombine does not fit the image of the Hungarian communist wonderland any longer, and so a symbol was sacrificed.

The same is true of another Hungarian trust which heretofore has combined all of the country's auto repair shops. In the future (small is beautiful) each shop will be able to operate on its own account in keen competition with the rest; Hungary's economic reform aims at quality workmanship and efficiency.

In the meantime, because he did not want to adjust to the new economic style, the top manager of the Tungsram concern has been fired. In that group of companies, 24,000 workers among other things manufacture electric bulbs for export to more than 100 countries.

The right to speed up the policy of reform--heretofore highly controversial in the Eastern bloc--was obtained by the 71-year-old head of the Hungarian communist party, Janos Kadar, in Moscow in late July.

Yuri Andropov, the very man who as Soviet ambassador in Budapest in the crisis year of 1956 had shared in suppressing the historic popular revolt, pinned the third Order of Lenin on the reformer and praised the Hungarian economic model as a "paragon."

The model state farm of Babolna in western Europe, for instance, is to demonstrate its successful methods of cultivating corn in all of the Soviet Union, and in Azerbaydzhan the Hungarians have been allowed to install a model poultry farm.

What with such clear backing, Marton Tardos, who heads the Division of Economic Planning at the Hungarian Academy of Science, recently gave an interview in Vienna in which he said that the time of "cold neutrality" of the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the Hungarian experiments ended with Andropov's taking office.

The government in Moscow, he said wants "as many models as possible not only in agriculture but also industry and in the services sector." This kind of new orientation, said Tardos speaking with unusual frankness, may also be opening the way to reforms in "more rigid East European states such as the CSSR and the GDR."

Hungary as an outrider for the socialist bloc: an unusually self-confident tone coming from Budapest! So far the Hungarians in their careful innovations have always been bent on playing down the scope of the changes and on limiting them to the "particular conditions" of their country.

The demand that these experiments in the economy cannot in the long run remain without effect on the social system was voiced by the man who really was the original philosopher of the Hungarian economic reform--Rezso Nyers, former Central Committee secretary and head of an institute of the Academy of Science--in an essay he contributed to a recently published SPIEGEL Book.*

*"Kuess die Hand, Genossin - Ungarn - ein kommunistisches Wunderland?" [My compliments, Madam Comrade--Hungary a Communist Wonderland], published by Istvan Futaky, SPIEGEL Book No 31, Rowohlt-Taschenbuchverlag, Reinbek near Hamburg, 14 deutsche marks.

Nyers' conclusion:

"One must not defend achievements which have been overtaken by developments. What I mean is this: We have to realize that socialism signifies not only a system of production relationships and institutions but common action in the interest of social goals, and when this human accomplishment turns out to need improvement, chances are the system too is in need of corrections."

The innovations in the economic sphere in recent times have attained a dimension touching on the way Hungary--and not only Hungary--looks at itself as communist.

Thus three Hungarian banks, some big enterprises and some production cooperatives for the first time have issued shares of a company founded by them which primarily purchases licenses for new processes in the West and intends to introduce Hungarian assembly line products all over the world. Dividends may amount to as much as 40,000 forints (2,500 deutsche marks).

Well-known Western firms, such as the Paris couturier Pierre Cardin or the small order house Neckermann, were allowed with licenses to open branches in Hungary. Foreigners--similarly as in Switzerland--can open numbered accounts in any desired currency, with a higher rate of interest than in their own country, and need not pay tax on their gains.

There has also been an expansion of the rights of small private enterprises, of which there are now 13,000 with about 60,000 employees. With 12 persons per enterprise, they can now employ twice as many workers as before. As a result of the now also permitted cooperation of several enterprises in the handicraft and services sector, private middle class enterprises with over 100 workers are no rarity any longer.

The private enterprises have discovered new gaps in the market. Thus Budapest has the only private theater in the Eastern bloc, and on the outskirts of the capital there flourishes an "exotarium" where--for an entrance fee--one can look at lizards from all over the world.

Private small entrepreneurs sell trained peregrine falcons to the sheiks in the Gulf Emirates, while Irish horse breeders prefer privately manufactured and especially stable horseshoe nails from Hungary--to the tune of 100 metric tons a year.

Private bankers lure buyers with oven-fresh dark bread, a type of bread not customary in Hungary. A chain of Burger King stands, intended to spread the Western taste for hamburgers to the Danube, is in preparation. And in back streets of Budapest one can see, at black market prices, video pornos and violent Westerns in private shows.

Reprivatization has also been successful in the housing market, which is still a government domain in all other East bloc countries. As many as 63.2 percent of the 3.4 million apartments in Hungary are already privately owned.

Only recently 340,000 state-built and state-subsidized apartments have been offered for sale as condominiums, while the rents of state housing all at once were raised 130 percent. Renovation of old housing in Budapest is a problem that has remained unsolved for decades; now the municipality plans to transfer it to private real estate firms in a long-term program.

Even in the political sphere the communist state party plans to renounce its obligatory omnipotence. An election reform for the parliamentary elections scheduled to take place in 2 years provides that several candidates have to be put up in each electoral district--though only by the communist-ruled Patriotic People's Front.

Anyway, according to People's Front Secretary Hegedus, "this is to make possible not only a choice between persons but one between different concepts." Hegedus also thinks it goes without saying that--a first in a country of the Eastern bloc--"there will be a proper election campaign."

Though covered by Moscow, party chief Kadar, was not prepared to go along with a more extensive reform--demanded only recently by oppositionists in the underground journal BESZELÓ--which would sanction a legal opposition by admitting several parties or interest groups. Experts in Budapest politics believe, however, that the next step toward parliamentarism is only a question of time.

A great impression among the people was created by a measure which as of July made it possible for Hungarians to take a job in the West. What is needed is a job contract in the Western country and evidence that the worker will be able advantageously to apply also in Hungary the skills he acquired abroad.

Ferenc Munkacsy, head of the Hungarian central employment office, does concede that the decree is of more psychological than practical significance. He says: "I don't figure that masses of people will leave the country to work abroad." Primarily, he says, it is a question of skilled workers being sent to Western companies for further training if these companies work together with Hungarian plants.

At this time about 15,000 Hungarians work abroad--not quite half of them in the West. Most of them are academics, sports personnel, dancing teachers and performers who are only on tour for a limited time anyway.

This creeping sellout of communist principles has not remained without contradiction in the Hungarian communist party. Critics at the top of the leadership were rendered harmless by Kadar as early as a short time before his trip to Moscow through a broad-scale breakup, to which, among others, longtime Foreign Minister Puja and his deputies fell victim.

In turn, the head of the party's Central Commission, Andras Gyenes, took the floor on behalf of the orthodox in the party organ NEPSZABADSAG with a warning about "harmful excesses" of the course of reform. The leading comrade said: "Honest people are indignant, and rightly so, when they see how others want to get rich without work--by tricks and speculations."

Gyenes asked with concern "whether the leading role of the party is still making itself felt appropriately in all fields of socialist coexistence."

Probably not in all. Bourgeois mores attract such masses of people as the Hungarian state party is hardly likely to be able to mobilize any longer. When in early September a Hungarian beauty queen was selected for the first time--with a trip to Paris as the first prize--the audience comprised more than 10,000 people.

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PROVINCIAL PARTY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Partnership Between Party, Workers

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 12 Sep 83 p 5

[Article by Stanislaw Siwak: "Partnership"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in the original source]

[Text] Two years have passed since the 9th Extraordinary PZPR Congress, which pronounced itself in favor of a consistent implementation of socialist renewal in all domains of our life. Both the authorities and the society have since then traversed a substantial segment of a difficult road intended to lead the country out of the crisis. The situation in Poland is gradually normalizing, although the struggle against the political enemy still continues. The party is trying to regain the authority lost owing to previous mistakes, especially those committed by its leadership--mistakes which the party has admitted itself. As for the party organizations at plants, their influence on plant affairs is growing. They are gaining partners; trade unions are getting organized and worker self-government is beginning to function.

How then is the principle of the party's leading role being implemented in practice at the plant level? How are the party organizations inspiring and monitoring the implementation of the basic assumptions of the Ninth Congress in, among others, the sphere of the economic reform as well as when it comes to influencing the socio-political organizations operating at enterprises? And lastly, how are they influencing the plants' cadre policies?

These questions were the topics of a discussion held with the participation of the comrades from the T. Dabal Metal Works in Nowa Deba: Marian Stroz, first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee; Jerzy Panek, general director; Edward Placek, chairman of the Worker Council; and Henryk Woloszyn, chairman, Independent Self-Governing Trade Union (NSZZ) of the Employees of the Metal Works in Nowa-Deba (non-party member).

Role of Inspiration by the Party

M. Stroz: What I say may sound like a truism, but we have clearly defined ends and directions of the activities of our plant party organization, as based on a written resolution that we adopted following the program of the Ninth Congress--as well as in accordance with the resolutions of the subsequent plenary sessions of the Central Committee. In practice we avail ourselves of our rights to inspire and monitor activities in order to supervise the application of the economic reform, that is, to guide the activities of the plant management and workforce so as to help the country most effectively to overcome the crisis.

This is not just words. After all, our output--motorcycle engines and pressing irons--also can contribute to alleviating market shortages. In speaking of the reform I refer to the provision of conditions for better-organized and more productive labor, sensitization of everyone to the plant's economic performance and concern for fulfilling the adopted tasks in accordance with the plan. For the profits thus achieved will serve to finance the further growth of the enterprise and the expenditures on improving working conditions and social services and lastly also on raising the wages of the employees.

We wish to infect the whole of the workforce with this proprietary feeling toward the plant. Branch party organizations (OOP) operating at the departments and sectors of the plant are recovering their lost activism. In addition, they monitor the proper smoothness of production and attend to a good work atmosphere and signalize about any existing shortcomings. What is more, we have our own comrades within the plant management as well as within the socio-political and self-government organizations--comrades who are obligated to implement and defend the party line day by day. Lastly, we wield such an important instrument as the cadre policy.

Like Superior, Like Subordinate....

M. Stroz: All managerial posts at the plant which deal with the management of employee teams are of direct interest to the plant party echelon. And we avail ourselves of our rights in this respect. Any managerial replacement proposed by the director is opined upon by the plant party committee. Of course, I refer to the party's recommendation to a particular post. But it is not only and not exclusively party members who are recommended. And this does not at all restrict the idea of management by a single person. Besides, it should be noted that this is a double-edged mechanism, which affects both sides. As proof, consider the fact that during the current term of office we withdrew our recommendation with respect to two individuals holding managerial positions.

J. Panek: Even when a deputy director was to be appointed--which is within the competence of the province party committee--the plant party committee expressed its opinion. In all cases of this kind we adhere to this principle. And so far I have not heard at any party meeting the accusation that the plant management is acting arbitrarily in this respect.

As known, the reform is spreading, and the plant itself must attend on its own to operating profitably. By now no one will subsidize us with even a penny. Consider also that, at its current stage, the reform is being introduced at the plant in a proper manner. That is, we are concerned about operating profitably instead of burdening society with the consequences. This was confirmed by the recent audit conducted by the Supreme Chamber of Control (NIK), which found no irregularities. For example, it found no signs of any desire on our part to cover up any eventual poor management by raising the prices of our products. And for this very reason, production must be directed by individuals with the requisite knowledge and expertise, who in addition have organizational abilities and the ability to make rapid decisions as the need arises, and who at the same time display explicit socio-political attitudes.

E. Placek: On the inspiration of the executive board of the plant party committee, we are currently evaluating top and middle-level management personnel at the plant. The evaluation commission includes comrades from the plant party committee, in addition to representatives of the management and other organizations. For now we have completed our evaluation of the foremen. As the plant director declared, the laws of the reform are inexorable and foremen in the departments are an "extension" of the management. The efficient course and effectiveness of the "work day" of the employees depend decisively on their ability to organize operations.

Besides, the evaluations are not just a formality. The criteria are strict. As a result, for example, three foremen received dismissal notices and a fairly large number of others received admonitions to either shape up or be demoted. Of course, a large group of the remaining foremen received evaluations with "distinction"; I am adding this to obviate any misunderstandings or suspicion of some "purge."

J. Panek: There were many reasons for conducting these evaluations. Above all, we received reports, chiefly from the OOPs, that knowledge of principles of the reform got stuck at the management level, while at the grassroots level it is practically nil. Moreover, it is a fact that most foremen at our plant are elderly individuals exercising their functions for two or three dozen years, and who sometimes have their own habits and are not always well-disposed toward changes. Thus perhaps we should bet more on young, energetic individuals.

The reform has been the main topic of our conversation so far, and so let me mention that it is precisely the reform that has occasioned our desire to streamline employment. Let me put it plainly: since 1981 we cut the numbers of our administrative personnel--from directors to receptionists--by 300. But any move of this kind has to be well considered and preceded by an analysis of its worth. For after all, the functions of those who depart have to be taken over by others. The principle followed is: higher wages to those who work more. This, in its turn, requires greater competence of employees. It is worth noting that the aforementioned evaluations have imbued the foreman cadre with a new vigor. As for the good production results during the first 8 months of this year, they are not due to some sudden "break," because the growth rate of output is 107 percent despite a 10-percent reduction in personnel.

Co-Deciding On Our Affairs

H. Woloszyn: As a trade union we wish to be independent, and to cooperate with all as equal partners. Of course, we acknowledge the leading role of the party while at the same time preserving our independence as defined in the union statute. This independence should be construed in the sense that we do not want to be led by the hand, instructed, etc. I believe that the party organization can adequately influence the trade union through the mediation of those of its members who are at the same time union activists. So far, this cooperation has been good. It is not without reason that I am speaking of mutual partnership, mutual accord. For the general goals toward which we all strive in our everyday work are our common goals. In addition, owing to its very rationale, the trade union must sometimes reconcile the personal interests of an employee with the general good of the enterprise. Example? Certainly: we acknowledge the validity of the management's decision to reduce the numbers of administrative personnel. But were the dismissal notices justified in every individual case, considering that every individual is subjectively convinced that he is the best and irreplaceable employee? Thus, there were interventions and appeals to the trade union. Certain persons, especially those existing in a critical or family material situation, tried to resist such a drastic decision. These cases have not yet been definitely resolved so far as all the concerned persons are concerned.

Another example: at our plant we adopted our own criteria for wage categories. Under these criteria, anyone who absented himself 30 days in the course of a year for certified medical reasons was not eligible for a wage increase. So our trade union worked to obtain exemptions from this principle in particularly difficult cases concerning elderly persons, fathers, mothers, or large families. Owing to our efforts, wage raises were obtained for 39 persons. Similarly, owing to the union's intervention, henceforth incentive bonuses are awarded publicly and lists with the names of the recipients are posted on department bulletin boards, so as to avoid any misunderstandings.

What I said above strongly confirms that principle of partnership. At the same time, I wish to emphasize clearly that in many situations we try to create an atmosphere of understanding for the steps taken by the plant management. And when the director ordered work on a Saturday off, the union supported his decision. Of course, we will also support it in the future, but on certain terms--provided that the needed raw and other materials are on hand and only those departments or workstations operate in which work on Saturdays is justified.

E. Placek: The principle of partnership mentioned by the union's "chief" is becoming a regular practice. It is precisely on the initiative of the plant party committee that, at our joint sessions, we try to reach mutual agreement on all major decisions. After all, otherwise a great deal of time would be wasted if the management were to consult separately every organization active at the plant about major decisions. This principle proved itself when determining the yearly plan, drafting the conservation and anti-inflation plans, analyzing the performance for the first half of the year, deciding upon the principles of the incentive fund, etc. Of course, controversies and differences in views and opinions arise during the working meetings. But specific proposals are then made as well. For example, we have a sizable group of engineers who are not always properly utilized. There are too many of them

employed in some operations and too few in others. What matters most is to assign these highly qualified specialists closer to production. Next issue: in 1985 the construction of a department for manufacturing agricultural machinery motors will be completed, and thus even now we should consider training experts for directing that production.

M. Stroz: An issue of great concern to the plant party committee and its executive board is the plant's wage policy. It is a fact that in previous years our wages have been markedly below those paid by the nearby "potentates" such as the HSW [expansion unknown] or the SIARKOPOL Sulphur Mining and Processing Enterprise. This caused the efflux of a large number of workers from direct production at our plant. Recently--owing to the reform--we were able to raise wages considerably. Of course, within the limits of the funds earned by the labor of the workforce. In general, emphasis is being placed on increasing labor productivity. We drafted a proposal for channeling most of the funds to the departments which are decisive to maintaining the continuity and level of production. I provided examples of just a few solutions; the discussion on improving the plant's wage system is still continuing.

Of course, as the plant party echelon, we hew to the principle of partnership, of cooperation with other organizations active at the enterprise. We present for consideration during party-trade union-management working meetings many of the resolutions adopted by the Executive Board or plenary sessions of the Plant PZPR Committee. Besides we don't want to and cannot proceed otherwise. We are obligated to act thus by the solid principles of the economic reform. And such concepts as the loan capacity of the bank, the ratio between productivity and wage raises, and self-financing, are matters with which we all, including the party organization, must live day by day. After all, this concerns the good and the future of the entire enterprise and of the people who have linked their fate to it.

J. Panek: We co-decide on the size of production plans. This is an essential matter, because we have to consider many factors. Where can, for example, the raw and other materials needed for production be found? In this matter we have to rely exclusively on our own ingenuity, for we are not listed on the roster of the enterprises eligible for benefiting from centralized distribution and the government does not place orders with us either. On the other hand, we produce consumer goods which, in its turn, places us under the obligation of producing as much as possible.

Economics and Human Affairs

H. Woloszyn: This concerns properly reconciling economic relations with human affairs. The plant has discontinued providing transportation for employees who live in the neighborhood, but the management must take steps to facilitate in some other way the commuting of employees to work. There are more such problems--only seemingly trivial and irrelevant to the mood of the workforce. They include repairing and modernizing our rest home in Myczkowice. We also want to start building a swimming pool in the plant-sponsored employee housing project. This is feasible. Our trade union members declare themselves to be willing to contribute their volunteer labor to this project.

E. Placek: The trade union chairman spoke of building the swimming pool. I am not sure whether this will be feasible in the near future. After all, we are

thinking of building two more housing complexes for our employees. What is more, a boarding school is needed to accommodate students at the Combined Vocational School, because its enrollment is declining precisely owing to the lack of **regular housing**. In addition, we are building a new production department, and as of 1985 the plant will have to begin repaying the loan it contracted for this purpose. We will have again to consider jointly the most urgent priorities.

H. Stroz: The plant party committee regularly monitors and assesses the fulfillment of production targets. The pertinent critical comments or proposals--coming chiefly from the OOPs--are the topics of joint conferences proposed by the party echelon. They also are transmitted directly to the management and reflected in the orders issued by the general director. Most of the problems mentioned above--which are just a sample of the problems with which the political-administrative leadership of the plant lives day by day--emerge from the recommendations or resolutions adopted during plenary sessions of the plant party committee. Among other things, a recent committee resolution places the management under the obligation of considering the possibilities for a further increase in output and presenting a complete assessment of the existing incentive system. Next month we will verify with the management the implementation of the plant conservation program.

/The discussion among the comrades from Nowa Deba focused on some aspects of the proper implementation of the party's leading role by the plant party organization. Of a certainty, it has not comprised the entire gamut of the attendant problems. What is important is that the comrades themselves are aware of the shortcomings that still exist in the life of the party organization and the functioning of the plant./

/The fact of the growing activism of the branch party organizations may warrant considerable optimism. But has this activism already reached a fully satisfactory level?/

/And is it present within every OOP?/

/Not all as yet runs smoothly, without friction. Some problems will be solved by time. A minor but significant example: one mandate within the workers' self-government still remains vacant, because somehow an election meeting cannot be organized in one of the districts. This is due to past wounds. But the conditions for surmounting the impasse already are becoming ripe./

The motif of the reform and of the ensuing autonomy has been repeatedly mentioned in the discussion. This autonomy requires developing a new mentality under the new enormously difficult conditions. In this context it is not surprising that the principle of partnership, of attentive listening to every opinion prior to decisionmaking, as inspired by the party organization, has been stressed so often in the discussion. After all, this concerns the most important issue to not only the present but also the future of the plant and its workforce.

Party Development - Close to People

Rzeszow NOWINY in Polish 13 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Stanislaw Galos: "As Close as Possible to the People"]

[Text] /The factory party organization at the Subcarpathian Refinery Works in Jaslo has 437 members--42 fewer than in 1980. Between mid-1982 and August of this year 26 persons, mostly young people, have joined the PZPR./ [printed in boldface]

But not everyone can become a candidate member of the PZPR as, e.g. found by an employee of the energy department--the carbonization section--whose application was considered at a meeting of the branch party organization (OOP). In the ensuing discussion various reservations about his attitude were voiced and ultimately the application was rejected.

This is not an isolated instance at the Jaslo Refinery. Following a thorough reexamination of the criteria for admission to the party by the PZPR Plant Committee, all OOPs adopted rigorous requirements for applicants and are scrupulously adhering to them. In the conversation, it was stressed: "We must have individuals who are genuinely certain, whose attitudes can convince [others about the justice of] the party's policy."

Non-party members are asked for their opinions concerning every applicant to an OOP. If the job performance and moral attitude of the applicant for candidate membership are not criticized, even so he must answer convincingly at a meeting to the question of what motivates him to enter the PZPR. He must also demonstrate his familiarity with the nature of the party's work at the plant.

A characteristic detail: the applicants explain their motivation by stating that they perceive a convergence between the activities of the party organization and the expectations of the workforce. Thus, the evident steady deepening of the ties between the party organization and the workforce at this plant results in broadening the circle of activist and valuable stand-out individuals who want to join the party.

Of basic importance to the work of the entire factory party organization is the activity of all the 14 OOPs. Not all are equally vital; much depends on the attitude and capability of the individual OOP secretaries. At one OOP, for example, a new secretary had to be elected, because his predecessor had neglected his regular job at the plant and this undermined the authority of the party collective.

But a highly positive opinion is deserved by most OOPs, and especially by their open meetings. Owing to the fact that non-party members also attend and voice their comments at the meeting, the party forum becomes a plane for the clash but also reconciliation of occasionally conflicting interests of discrete socio-occupational groups. Mutual accord as to the solution of some controversial problem strengthens the leading role of the party.

All OOP meetings also are attended by the plant party committee secretary, one of the plant directors, and a legal adviser. The representative of the management reports on the production performance of the plant as a whole and particular plant departments, on singling out the fulfillment of the conservation program. As comrades from the plant party committee have observed, the

level of the discussion at the OOP forum is tremendously influenced by the mood reigning within the collective, that is, by whether people respect each other regardless of their rank in the party or administrative hierarchy.

Comrade Bogdan Kiczek, a district mechanic, employee of the commercial lampblack shop, said: "Many experienced and skilled employees have retired from our department [under the new laws setting] an earlier retirement pension and annuity age. They were replaced by young people who need attention, understanding of their needs and listening to their opinions. This problem is regarded as very important by our OOP. We discuss upbringing problems on the basis of specific instances. Our OOP has noticed, e.g. that certain foremen display an improper attitude toward the young. Thereupon, individual talks were held with these foremen. It seems to me that at our party meetings we should discuss national problems more often. In this way, various aspects of party policy could be better clarified to the people."

Longin Bigos, secretary of the OOP at the shipping department, commented: "I notice that it is the middle-aged party members who are the most active. Besides, most of the plant party committee's aktiv is recruited from that age group. But this means that our work with youth is still inadequate. At our plant there exist potential candidates for party membership, but we cannot act in haste, for we try first to familiarize ourselves with all the traits of the character of a young individual and, as the need arises, exert an instructive influence on him. The personnel of our department work throughout the plant: we receive the raw materials and semifinished products arriving at the plant and send finished products. We attend to the prompt loading and unloading of freightcars. And it is party members who lead in this concern for quality of performance. At present--during the application of the economic reform--the employees have already learned how to count every zloty."

"Thanks to the intervention of the OOP, the stock of goods at the plant-maintained store has improved. It turned out that this problem could be solved rapidly by engaging in cooperation with the IGIOOPOL Agricultural-Industrial Enterprise."

And below are the comments by Leszek Kmon, secretary of the OOP in Department A: "The discussion at our open meetings demonstrates the great concern of the employees for the condition of the pool of machinery and equipment. It was precisely in response to a proposal made at an OOP meeting that the worn chute for pouring asphalt has been replaced. Personal problems predominate in discussion on the party forum. What matters is that every realistic proposal be implemented rapidly."

True, not every OOP meeting as yet begins with a briefing about the implementation of the recommendations adopted at the previous meeting, but this is the goal of the plant party organization.

Currently the Subcarpathian Refinery Works employs more than 1,500 persons, of whom 871 below age 35. Thus, a majority of the workforce is young. But the plant ZSMP [Union of Polish Socialist Youth] Organization at present has just as many members as it had 3 years ago: 105. The comrades from the Jaslo Plant cite this detail to illustrate the thesis that it is most difficult to overcome apathy and lack of faith in the effectiveness of united action for the common good precisely among the young. Such an attitude is also characteristic

of certain party members and members of the former branch trade union. So far, e.g. 30 percent of the members of the plant party organization and 50 percent of the members of the former branch trade unions have joined the new trade union.

Ryszard Makowski, first secretary of the PZPR Plant Committee declared: "Our contacts with young employees are still unsatisfactory. Recently, at an open OOP meeting--such as now predominate among us--young people claimed that the OOP secretary rarely speaks to them. They assert that the plant party committee, too, pays too little attention to the problems of the young. To do something about it provisionally, we resolved to organize 10 meetings with young workers in various departments, in order to record meticulously all of their concerns and suggestions. We shall tell them what is available at the plant, what help can we offer them. We will discuss the economic reform now being applied at the plant and the participation of the young in it.

"We attach considerable importance also to individual talks with youth. I have ascertained that in such a talk it is sometimes possible to learn more about instances of poor organization of labor in the departments than can be learned at an OOP meeting. Consider these examples: Two months ago I succeeded in getting an extremely capable young lathe operator to stay at the plant's mechanical workshop. As turned out from my talk with him, he wanted to quit the Subcarpathian Refinery Works (PZR), because his foreman refused to approve his furlough during the peak of the field season. Yet at home his situation was very difficult: a father recovering from a heart attack and a paralyzed mother. Upon our proposal, the plant director granted him a furlough for the harvesting season. Following his return from the furlough, his performance on the job has been excellent. Lately I succeeded in keeping yet another young skilled worker, commuting to work from Zarszyn. There is every sign that we shall be able to provide him with a place to live in in Jaslo."

The comrades from the plant party committee talk with every person who quits his job at the Refinery and try to get an idea of his particular problems and help him solve them. To this end also, they work in shifts at the plant party committee offices in order to listen to the concerns and questions of plant employees. Questions relating to broader and more complex issues are answered via the radio station.

Each day at least several and sometimes a dozen or so persons come to the office of the plant party committee to seek help for various personal problems. The comrades from the plant party committee said: "We do not work as surrogates for the plant management or the trade union, but we make sure that every grievance reaching us is thoroughly considered and settled. If the complainant is wrong, he is told why the matter cannot be resolved to his satisfaction."

Ninety percent of the persons bringing their grievances to the plant party committee are non-party members. The plant party echelon is especially sensitive to instances of a bureaucratic approach to personal problems, which unfortunately still persist. Some of the supervisory personnel consider themselves "superior to and better than" blue-collar workers and try to pooh-pooh their proposals and postulates. For example, only after the plant party committee had "exerted pressure," it turned out that substantial assistance can be provided to persons building single-family houses and renovating their

farmsteads. Thus, the problem of the party's control over the performance of the management remains topical.

Of major importance also here is the participation of the party organization and the trade union in determining the lists of those eligible for bonuses and wage increases. The point is that the related decisions should be just and consonant with the feelings of the workforce of the department concerned. Recent instances--dating from as late as last July--demonstrate that in this respect, too, much still remains to be done. Thus, for example, the party's monitoring of the proposals for wage increases drafted at the departments revealed that certain department heads simplified the task for themselves by preparing lists of candidates for wage increases without consulting the department collectives. Further investigation by the plant party committee revealed that these lists have to be re-examined for the lampblack department and department B so as to consider including five persons who were overlooked but who fully deserve wage increases.

On the initiative of the plant party committee and the trade unions, the living conditions of pensioners and annuitants were investigated. Each was visited to assess his housing conditions. On its part, the plant party committee listened to the postulate of the comrades who moved on to well-deserved retirement, and established a separate OOP for them. This new OOP is among the most active at present. It was precisely owing to its efforts that certain more vigorous pensioners and annuitants have undertaken part-time work at the plant.

On the initiative of the plant party committee and the new trade unions, whose membership already totals 853, the attic drying premises in the recently opened plant-sponsored apartment building were converted to three apartments allocated to those in greatest need of housing.

This reporter was informed as follows by the comrades from the plant party committee: "It is no accident that we pay so much attention to applying the principles of social justice. After all, this is a guarantee of our credibility, and besides there must be convergence between the undertakings of the party organization and the expectations of the workforce."

Belief in People Necessary

Gdansk GLOS WYBRZEZA in Polish 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Article by Franciszek Potulski: "One Must Have Faith in People"]

[Text] For some time now we have been existing in the situation defined as "the crisis." We encounter difficulties in nearly every domain of our life. Slowly, unfortunately too slowly compared with the expectations, things are improving. The queues for jam are no longer here, rationing of many items has been abolished, there is enough soap for everyone and anyone can smoke as much as he wants unless he wants to spare his health and money. Overcoming the economic crisis would have been easier if....But precisely--if not for the crisis of confidence in whose grip we are paralyzed. It is the lack of confidence that explains why, despite the obvious connection between quality of work and quality of life, we respond very unwillingly and sometimes even in a hostile manner to appeals for good work.

During an earlier crisis--and crises seem to be a Polish specialty--that had plagued this country, the authorities devised a slogan that proved to be the key to surmounting the crisis of confidence and relaxed the tense atmosphere of that earlier period. The famous "You'll help? We'll help!" caused the years immediately following the December event to be years of both good work and reasonably good life. It may even have relaxed the vigilance of both those who wanted to work in behalf of the country and those who were to help them in this cause.

"Like a Pole with another Pole" was to be a similar crucial slogan after August 1980, but it did not work. Besides, it is difficult for a Pole to reach an accord with a turtle. Obviously, a repetition of the maneuver of 1970 is neither possible nor...appropriate. Trust cannot be based on emotional promises: it should be underlain by principles which neither party may violate.

Following the Ninth Party Congress such principles are being formulated, step after step. The decrees on enterprises, on workforce self-government, on trade unions and on local self-government, as well as the establishment of the Constitutional Tribunal and many other steps have already been undertaken. Further steps are yet to be taken. But inspite of everything, the crisis of confidence continues. This naturally raises the question of the causes of such a situation and the ways of resolving it. Thus, various ideas, and various attitudes based on them, are being formulated.

Among middle-level cadre one can fairly often encounter the view that "this nation is ungovernable." The director of a small plant (employing about 500 persons) could have decided on a rather minor problem and resolved it with a stroke of his pen. But he decided to consult others about it instead. This is where the trouble started. Everyone had his own view on the matter and ultimately what mattered was not the matter itself but which side was in the right. Ultimately there was no choice but to adopt a decision even though the discussion was not completed. That director asserts that democracy is a good thing...but only for good people.

On proceeding from this premise, it is very easy to reach the corollary--which was besides extremely characteristic of the last 10 years: "I'm wise and I mean well for them, but they don't want to understand it. It is I who know the enterprise and know what is best for its workforce." Later this is often followed by disappointment and bitterness, because people are ungrateful and do not appreciate one's efforts in their behalf. "I acted rightly. I have diplomas and am appreciated by my superiors: if only the people had not let me down, everything would of a certainty have succeeded."

In either case it is quite easy to find arguments and instances of behavior justifying such views among the cadre. Our knowledge of certain matters is insufficient and, although we are aware of this, we enjoy making claims and shouting them. How often we complain that we did not know something or that no one has instructed us about it. But lecture halls and training rooms are empty. Sometimes I have the impression that we enjoy asking questions without wanting to know the answers to them, because otherwise the questions would have to be well-considered. At the meeting with minister Krasinski in Gdansk the public basically divided itself into two groups. There was the group of

those who came to shout and exclaim about their failures, incompetence and sometimes also authentic poverty, and there was the group of those who came chiefly in order to heckle Krasinski. They shouted their questions and ran across the street to the other side to get a beer without waiting for the answer. Thus the questions asked were of this kind: "What is the identity of the contracting parties who agree on contract prices?" "Where are those crusty bread rolls?" etc. The more malicious the questions were, or the greater the allusions to the government's incompetence that they contained, the more fervid the applause was. One of those present had even commented that in the last 10 years we learned to applaud and this habit will be difficult to unlearn.

An uncommitted attitude, or the so-called internal emigration, also is very fashionable. I do not even include here that part of the intelligentsia which became emigres out of nostalgia for an age which had been golden to it. They accumulated sizable fortunes in some cases and now they want a change of government, of a certainty back to the old style.

I am more concerned about those who say: "It's all one to me," or "the walls of my home are the walls of my country." It is easier to live in internal emigration than to act and expose oneself to risks. And I do not mean here such risks as offending one's superior but rather that we are not very keen to offend our friends and co-workers. We ignore the scandalous behavior of a drunkard in a trolley car, and we say nothing to a co-worker who does his job improperly or even steals public property, our common property, in our sight. Living an illusion is easier than courageous daily struggle for honesty regardless of whether some people like it or not. Our passivity is a major cause of the propagation of evil. It is the "passive ones" that are guilty.

Some people on various rungs of the social ladder believe that the introduction of discipline would cure all our ills. Both simple people and those representing the authorities speak of the need for social discipline. But the problem is: what kind of discipline? Is it to be ordinary disciplining or is it to be conscious discipline? This is not just a dispute about word definitions. This is a dispute about a principle of our system of society. When a house is burning and must be saved at once discipline is indispensable. But when it is necessary to build, co-create and bear co-responsibility, disciplining alone is not enough. The emphasis on "mobility" (a fashionable term in certain circles, denoting ability to mobilize) and discipline is orientation toward a chronic disease and any puff of wind can demolish an edifice based on these principles alone: examples of this are easy to find.

Inferring conclusions from our own history is not our strongest attribute, but it is something worth learning. Much more could still be said about our defects. But it is also worth noting that, in spite of everything, we enjoy work. Good work gratifies the Pole and provides him with a satisfaction that may even constitute part of his pay. If only it were not for this eternal shortage of spare parts and tools, this eternal disorganization, this permanent improvisation which ultimately can discourage all workers, even the best ones: if only it were not for these things, perhaps our work would ultimately be of a quality resembling that on our foreign construction projects.

It is a fact that the nation which lives and works between the Bug and the Odra and Nysa Luzycka, between the Baltic and the Carpathians, has its own defects and its own virtues as well. Perhaps there are some among us who wish that we would be as disciplined as Germans, as thorough and patient as Japanese, etc. but we are just what we are, influenced by our national history, and precisely this will be--as always--our chance. A chance for emerging this time, too, as already more than once before, from this critical situation. But one must have faith in people.

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WEST ACCUSED OF CRUSADE AGAINST SOCIALISM

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish No 229, 27 Sep 83 p 6

[Article by T. P.: "A Present Day Crusade"]

[Text] The developments in Poland in 1980 and 1981 revived the hopes of various anti-socialist and anti-Soviet forces who hoped to make a dent in the "communist bloc."

These were the hopes cherished by the KSS-KOR (Committee for Social Self-Defense) and KPN (Confederation for an Independent Poland) together with other groups and the Solidarity leadership.

All of them received substantial aid from the CIA (which closely cooperated with the Pentagon and the State Department) and special agencies of the NATO countries. Voice of America together with Radio Free Europe and other Western broadcast stations were largely responsible for animating so-called liberation campaigns; so were the AFL-CIO, the International Federation of Free Trade Unions, the Paris-based KULTURA periodical and many other organizations.

The multi-pronged American interference in Poland's internal affairs gained momentum after President Reagan's Republican Administration took office. From then on, an intensified anti-Polish campaign was unleashed together with political blackmail and economic sanctions coupled with provocative measures aimed at Poland. The aim of all these moves, which exploited Poland's complex situation, was clear beyond any doubt. According to Vladimir Bolshakov, a Soviet journalist specializing in international affairs, that aim was to "destroy socialism in Poland, to wrest this country from the community of socialist states, and to transform it into a staging point for provocative campaigns against the USSR and other socialist countries."

In his book "Crusade Against Socialism," recently published in Polish by the Novosti agency, Bolshakov devotes one chapter to the "Polish experiment," which, according to American designs, was to "cause the socialist system to explode from within." The author emphasizes that the preparations to provoke a "controlled crisis" in Poland intensified after President Carter took office. This was emphasized by the creation of a special "coordinating committee" for Polish affairs headed by Zbigniew Brzezinski, as well as the financing of KSS-KOR (through Radio Free Europe channels).

Bolshakov writes that in 1977, KSS-KOR began organizing "committees of free trade unions" in Gdansk and Katowice, which in 1980 became the core of Solidarity. The Soviet journalist underlines the fact that the idea of organizing "free trade unions" did not emerge from within the ranks of the Polish working class, but rather the leadership of KSS-KOR and other anti-socialist organizations in Poland. He goes on to say, "The activities of that entire cohort of anti-socialist forces were coordinated by the CIA center in Munich, which has Radio Free Europe under its wing...."

Bolshakov provides hard evidence of American and other subversive centers' activities aimed at subverting Poland's socialist system. He gives examples of direct connections between the CIA and extremist activists of the opposition in Poland (Z. Przetakiewicz, T. Walendowski, A. Smolar, and others).

It is not always realized that the increased interest in Poland on the part of Western political, ideological and military as well as intelligence circles is only a small part of a global policy pursued by the U.S. and NATO toward the socialist countries.

Bolshakov points to the fact that President Reagan and his lieutenants are clearly poised on a point of confrontation with the socialist community, and they try to mount a "crusade against communism." The approach of the Republican Administration boils down to reviving the "doctrine of liberation" or the idea of "roll-back," which at the time of Eisenhower's Presidency was advocated by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. These doctrines were put into practice by the Secretary of State's brother Allan Dulles, the CIA boss, who was responsible for subversion and creating unrest in socialist countries.

Bolshakov quotes a statement President Reagan made while addressing the British Parliament on 9 June 1982 when he declared that his proposed program of confrontation with the socialist countries, and of actively interfering in their internal affairs with the aim of changing their existing political systems was nothing but a "march of freedom and democracy which will consign Marxism-Leninism to the dustbin of history...." [retranslated]

Hearing that rhetoric, one is reminded of the 1950's, which in the U.S. were marked by calls to bomb the U.S.S.R. At present, writes Bolshakov, "The hatred of communism has gained the upper hand of commonsense again." This is evidenced by the line followed by Washington and aimed at gaining military advantage over the socialist countries and by the propaganda of a "limited nuclear war" as well as the doctrine of "first strike."

Vladimir Bolshakov says that the program of confrontation with communism implemented by the Reagan Administration is in fact ideological aggression that violates international law and the UN Charter.

U.S. attempts to impose an "unrestrained initiative" on socialist countries as an alternative to their social systems are at variance with the Helsinki Final Act, which was signed on behalf of the U.S. by President Gerald Ford in 1975.

While advocating a program of "supporting democratic transformations" (which in fact means an attempt to liquidate the political system of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries), Washington violates the spirit and letter of fundamental documents settling Soviet-American relations; it also infringes on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. The anti-communist bias has many a time pushed the United States into various actions aimed at inspiring or favoring moves aimed at people's rule in socialist countries and states with a revolutionary orientation (Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Poland in 1980-81, as well as in Cuba, Nicaragua and Ethiopia). In its subversive campaigns against the socialist system, [the U.S.] uses the tactics of "eroding" and "softening" [socialism], and of "pluralism," supports nationalism while portraying the struggle for "human rights" as an anti-communist activity. It changes its tactics and methods, but its aim remains unchanged.

It is no coincidence that Washington and certain West European countries try to seize every opportunity to intensify their anti-socialist and anti-Soviet campaign.

Recent examples of such an attitude could be seen at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe or the air incident over the Sakhalin Island.

The pugnacious and hardline circles in the West which use the bogey of "international communism," reject the Soviet peace initiatives and torpedo disarmament negotiations while at the same time support restrictions and discrimination in international relations. In this way they want to divert the attention of their own societies from their economic and other internal problems, while at the same time try to weaken the forces opposing the escalation of the arms race and the planned deployment of American intermediate missiles in Europe.

The topicality of Vladimir Bolshakov's book has been proven by President Reagan's speech of 10 September, in which he announced an intensification of the propaganda campaign against "world communism."

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CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LATIN AMERICAN PACIFIST

AU171753 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1710 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (AGERPRES)--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on 17 October Jose Ricardo Martinez Cobo, secretary general of the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on the major problems of the current international political life. By mutual agreement, it was considered that the cordial problems of the present were the cessation of the arms race, which has acquired huge proportions, and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place. The particular importance was brought to the fore of the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world, in the context of the measures taken for military disengagement and the diminution of the nuclear threat, and the need was highlighted for action, on the part of international bodies, for the setting up of like zones. In that respect, the positive character was underscored of the decisions concerning the denuclearization of Latin America, with emphasis on the fact that similar decisions should be made in other parts of the globe, which would have a considerable bearing on the lessening of international tension.

The guest was highly appreciative of the initiatives of Romania, of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, free of nuclear weapons and military bases, as well as of the efforts made for the prevention of the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place.

Both sides emphasized the great significance of the actions taken in numerous countries of the world for halting the arms race, and achieving a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in particular. It was shown that the attainment of that vital desideratum of the peoples would free the world from the nightmare of a devastating war, funds thus released being used for the development and progress of all nations.

The talk proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

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